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Intimations



Millions

of bottles of Bovril are used annually—
used in the sick-room where Bovril
is the nurse's "second self"—used in the kitchen
where Bovril is the cook's "right hand"—used on
all occasions where strength and sustenance are
required. Bovril as a food has received the
endorsement of some of the greatest scientists
of the age.

BOYRIL

TRADE MARK

TRADE MARK.



TELEPHONE No. 135.

K FOR
CLUB WHISKY

AND SEE YOU GET IT.

PURITY IS GUARANTEED BY THE DISTILLERS CO., LIMITED

EDINBURGH.
THE LARGEST DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.
Sole Agents.

H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN DEWAR SONS & CO., PERTH
WHISKY

Extra Special \$16.00 per case 12/1

White Label \$24.00 " " 12/1

KRUSE & Co.
 SOLE AGENTS.
 LAUGHT HOUSE,
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1904.

This space is reserved for

LONG, HING & Co.,
PHOTO GOODS DEALERS.

17K, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ngkong, 18th August, 1904. [946

PO CHEUNG & Co.,
昌 寶

FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS,
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.
ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND PUNCTUALLY.
TELEPHONE 460.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1904. [833]

ONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

cong, 4th December, 1903. [26]

ACAO AND CANTON HOTELS

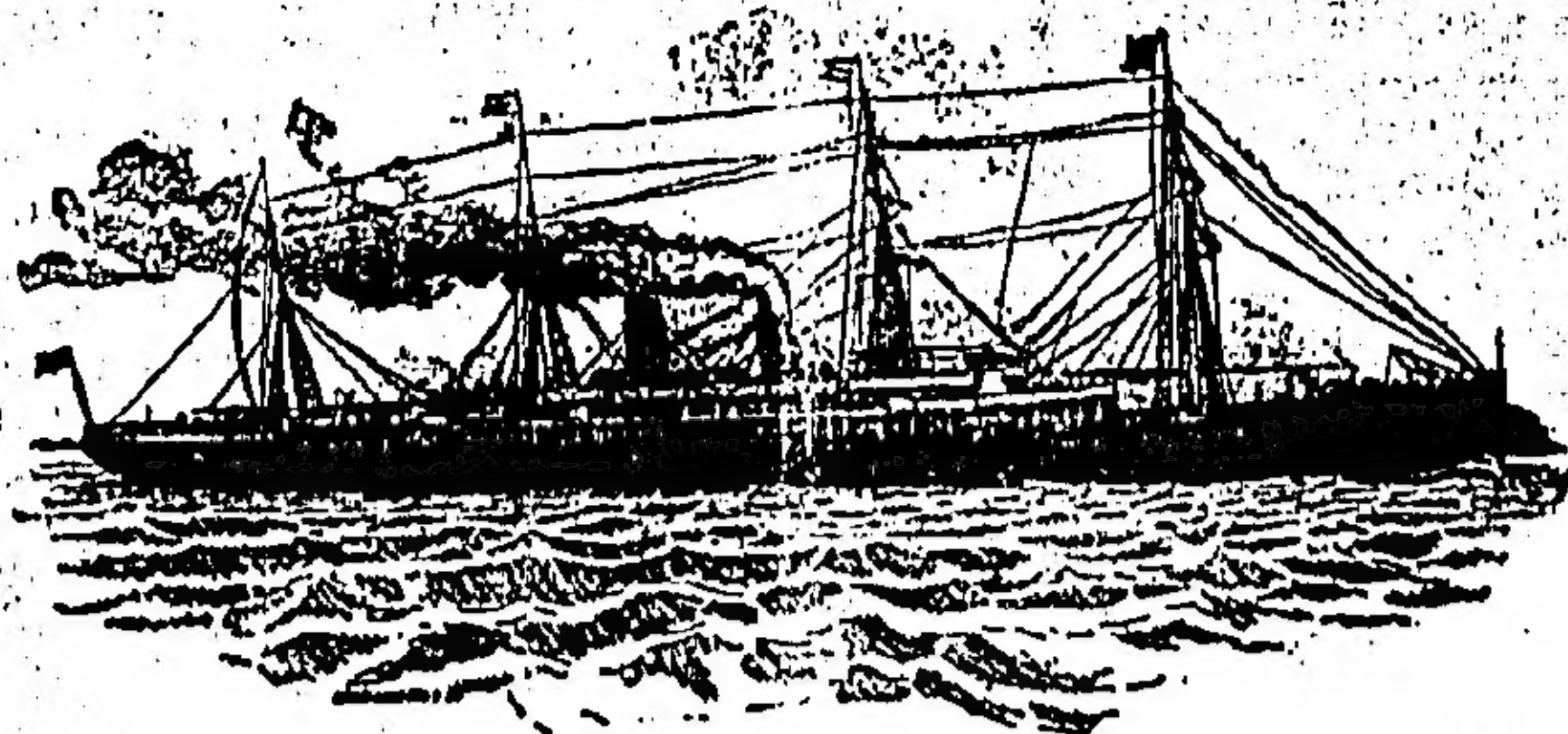
A LITTLE CHANGE.

...found interesting and enjoyable.

Wm. F. Barker, Stopper.

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"MONGOLIA"	13,639 Gross Tons	SATURDAY, 19th November, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	6,300 "	MONDAY, 28th November, at Noon.
"OHINA"	5,000 "	SATURDAY, 3rd December, at Noon.
"MANCHURIA"	8,750 "	SATURDAY, 17th December, at Noon.
"DORIC"	4,784 "	SATURDAY, 24th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	11,276 "	FRIDAY, 6th January, 1905, at Noon.
"GOPTIC"	4,352 "	FRIDAY, 13th January, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	11,284 "	TUESDAY, 24th January, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th 28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE P. M. Steamship "MONGOLIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, via the ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-boards throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

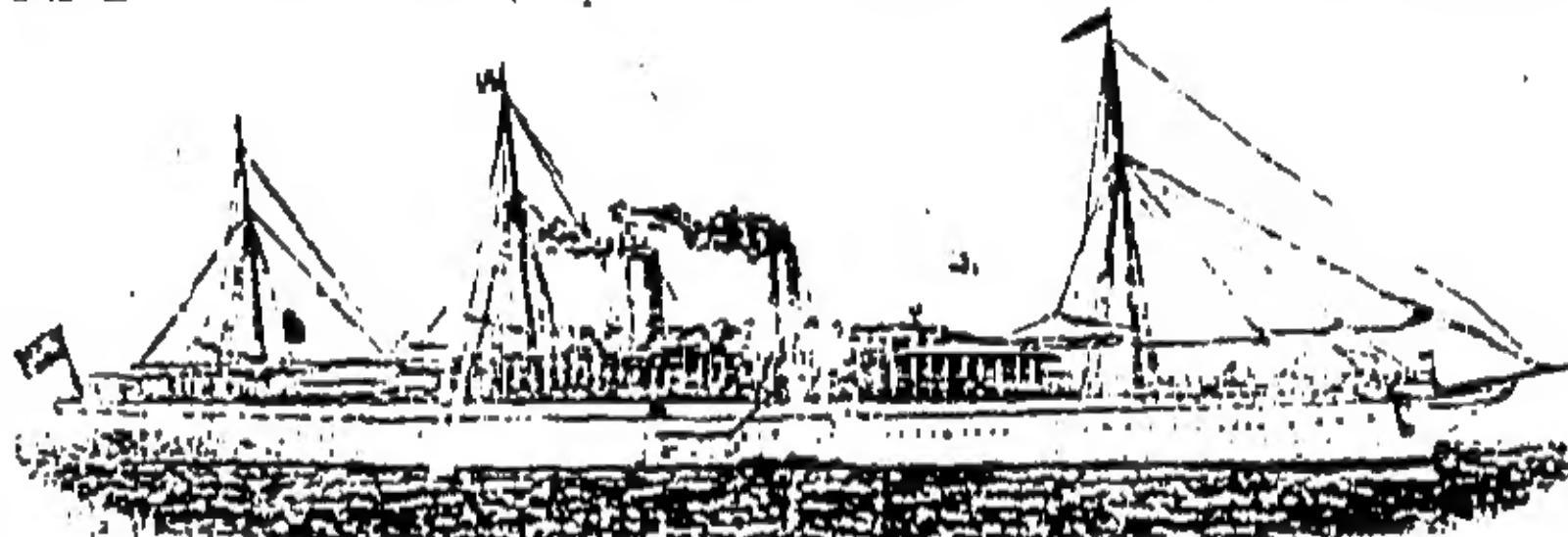
Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

F. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

SAFETY.

SPEED.

PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 16th November.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 14th December.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440 "	WEDNESDAY, 28th December.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1905.
"TARTAR"	4,435 "	WEDNESDAY, 25th January.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 8th February.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £55.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail

The magnificent Twin-screw "EMPRESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, 9, Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OBERSTADTSCHE FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
SLAVONIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	15th Nov.	Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	29th Nov.	Freight.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	13th Dec.	Freight.
ARMENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	27th Dec.	Freight.
C. FERD. LABISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	11th January.	Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 4, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

OF DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S., 37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,363 tons	Captain R. D. Thomas.
"POWAN"	2,363 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	2,363 "	W. A. Valentine.
"HANKOW"	2,363 "	B. Branch.
"KINSHAN"	1,993 "	J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River, Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN"

S.S. "LUNGSHAN"

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM"

S.S. "NANNING"

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. Hongkong, 29th October, 1904.

Intimations.

IF YOU HAVE A HEADACHE, DON'T TAKE DRUGS UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYES TESTED, FREE OF CHARGE, AT THE OFFICE OF

N. LAZARUS,

19, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

DEFECTIVE Vision and Eyestrain cause many Nerve Troubles, needing only proper Glasses to Correct and Cure.

Prescription lenses ground on the premises. All work guaranteed.

Sun Glasses are useful and give the effect of coolness.

Prices from \$2.00. A. S. TUXFORD, Manager. Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 15th December, 1903.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES. "OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING AND COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 14, FOUNTAIN ROAD.

I am now in possession of his New and Com. modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS and VIEWS a specialty.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1904.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are prepared, during suspension of their Trans-Pacific Service and until further notice, to book CARGO and ISSUE BILLS OF LADING TO SEATTLE, WASH., VICTORIA, B.C., and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, also to OVERLAND POINTS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FROM SEATTLE, as hitherto, by the Steamers of the NORTHERN PACIFIC S.S. CO., BOSTON STEAMSHIP and TOWBOAT CO., OCEAN S.S. CO. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, First Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. Hongkong, 20th May, 1904.

JUST LANDED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF CEYLON TEA, celebrated for its rich mellow flavour.

Guarantee this Tea to be absolutely pure and the best that can be bought at the price—85 Cents a pound.

H. RUTTONJEE, No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET, or 37 and 38, Eglinton Road, Kowloon, Hongkong, 8th November, 1904.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 378

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[595]

HOTEL DES INDES.

Nos. 2 & 3, STAMFORD ROAD, SINGAPORE.

THIS First Class newly opened Hotel has excellent accommodation for FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS and permanent BOARDERS.

CHARGES FROM 4-6 DOLLARS PER DAY.

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the commercial houses and Esplanade. Spacious Refreshment, Dinner, and Billiard Saloons.

E. C. VAN MARLE, Proprietor.

H. T. SARRE, Manager.

Singapore, 4th October, 1904.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 450 lbs. net \$3.20 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1904.

FOR SALE.

FANCY NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

Apply to—BOO CHEONG, 20, Poling Street.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904.

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1904.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout, Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to 4th Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Charges.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1904.

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor and Manager.

THE RAMSGATE OF HONGKONG.

METROPOLE HOTEL.

THREE miles out on the Shan-ki-van Road.

Trams pass the doors every few minutes.

The only House on the Road.

The popular resort of the Colony, occupying a charming seaside situation and commanding the most extensive view of the Harbour and Kowloon Peninsula.

Excellent accommodation for a few Boarders.

Good Sea Bathing.

Refreshments served of the first quality only.

Private Tiffin and Dinners, prepared in first-class style on the shortest notice.

Dinner Parties and Picnics catered for.

JAS. CHRISTIE, Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

WINTER SEASON.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVE
EVERY WEEK.

LADIES' DEPT.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Smart Boots and Shoes.

The New Clifton Velvet.

Winter Jackets and Golf Capes.

Season's Furs, Fichus and Fastenators.

Costumes Coats and Shirts.

Lace Robes.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.

Underclothing and Corsets.

Gloves.

Hosiery.

Fans.

CHILDREN'S DEPT.

Wool Hats.

Jersey Caps.

Hoods.

Gaiters.

Gloves.

Dresses.

Cloaks.

Hosiery.

Shoes.

&c., &c., &c.

FURNISHING DEPT.

FIRST FLOOR.

New Tapestry Curtains.

Table Damasks.

Bedspreeds.

Down Quilts.

Art Muslins.

Embroidered Sheets.

Carpets.

Rugs.

&c., &c., &c.

DRESSMAKING

English, French and American
Styles.

GENTS' DEPT.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hours—8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Gents' Boots.

Winter Underwear.

Knitted Vests.

Trunks.

Bags.

Fitted Dressing Cases.

Exclusive designs in Ties.

Felt Hats.

Gloves.

&c., &c., &c.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904.

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, at 5.45 P.M., for the purpose of approving the Plans and Estimates for the construction of the proposed Club House on the New Site, Murray Pier Extension, etc., etc.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 10th November, 1904. [122]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-
BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 37, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, at Noon, for the purpose of (1) presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th September, 1904. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1904. [122]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Naval Authorities that TORPEDO RUNNING will be carried out from the range at Lai Chi Kok for upwards of a month, commencing on the 7th instant.

By Command,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 7th November, 1904. [122]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE RACE COURSE WILL BE OPEN from TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 11th November, 1904.

Members requiring STAND or STABLE ACCOMMODATION during the Forthcoming Training and Racing Season will oblige by applying to the Undersigned before MONDAY, the 14th instant.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [119]

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PROPOSED NEW FERRY SERVICE
TO KOWLOON.

I BEG to inform the intended Subscribers to this scheme that, owing to the Colonial Government having imposed upon the Promoters some additional stipulations which would in the opinion of the promoters prevent the scheme from becoming a financial success, and my co-promoters have with much regret decided to abandon the project for the present.

For the Promoters,

AHMET RUMJAHN,
Hongkong, 4th November, 1904. [119]

ROBINSON PIANO

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW IRON

FRAMED

PIANOS

\$425.

GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

MASTER PIANO

PLAYER

\$385 & \$500

PIANO AND PLAYER \$800.

PERSONALLY SELECTED

PIANOS

BY

BECHSTEIN, KAPS.

HOPKINSON,

KRAUSS, HAAKE,

RACHAL'S

CABIN PIANOS.

HIRE OR CREDIT.

TALKING

MACHINES.

AN ACTUAL REPRODUCTION OF

THE HUMAN VOICE.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904. [109]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write in their report of the 11th inst. as follows:—Owing to the King's birthday and the visit of the Lupton Cricket Teams, the market generally has remained inactive, and the business that has taken place has been on a limited scale.

The Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited, has advertised its fourth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders for the 25th November. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are firmer and after sales at \$695 and \$700 are required for at the higher rate. The London quotation is unchanged at \$69. National's remain at \$39.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have further advanced and have changed hands at \$640. Cantons have been placed at \$350, and China Traders continue firm at \$61. North China have jumped to Tls. 92 and are wanted. Yangtzes can be placed at \$150.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$335. China Fires are still wanted at \$60.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain in request at \$294. Indo-China are weaker and can be obtained at \$128. China and Manila have improved to \$24, but are quiet at the rate. Shell Transports have been sold at 24, 25 and 24. Shanghai Tugs (ordinary) have been dealt in at Tls. 50 and the preference shares are wanted at Tls. 49.

Refineries.—China Sugars have suffered a decline and are obtainable at \$230. We have heard of no business in the other stocks.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering have inquiries at the advanced rate of Tls. 68. Raubs are in request at \$5. A private telegram from Singapore reports a crushing of 3,100 tons of stone, yielding 530 ounces smelted gold.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been parted with, and close with further sellers at \$220. Farman's have risen to Tls. 182 and are in demand at the price. Kowloon Wharves remain steady at \$115. Hongkew Wharves have reacted to Tls. 137 and \$135 for the old and new shares respectively, but are inquired for at these figures.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have again been negotiated and have further sellers at \$148. Shanghai Lands have changed hands at Tls. 120. Hongkong Hotels have been placed at \$137, and more shares are wanted. Humphreys' Estate have again been sold at \$124.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are asked for at Tls. 24, and Hongkong Cotton has improved to \$11. Cigar Companies.—Sumatras are wanted at Tls. 66.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been fixed at \$32. A. S. Watsons have been done at \$124 (old) and \$124 (new). Electrics have been the medium of business at \$15 for the old and \$9 for the new issue. China Providents have found buyers at \$9. Langkats have considerably appreciated in value and have been booked at Tls. 320.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/10 1/16
Do. demand	104
Do. 4 months' sight	1/10 9/16
France—Bank T.T.	233 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	1.80 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.80 1/2
India T.T.	138 1/2
Do. demand	138 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	71 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	91 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	Nominal
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2
Buying.	
3 months' sight L/C.	1/10 11/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 13/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45 1/2
4 months' sight	46 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/10 13/16
4 months' sight France	237 1/2
6 months' sight	239
4 months' sight Germany	1.94
Bar Silver	16 13/16
Bank of England rate	3 %

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per chest
Malwa New	@ 1,100/1,140
" Old	@ 1,100/1,240
" Older	@ 1,200/1,300
" Oldest	@ 1,310/1,380
Patna New	@ 1,190
Bengal New	@ 1,140
Persian (Paper)	@ 890/940

A FEMALE SPY.

RUSSIA'S WOMAN WARRIOR.

In a graphic letter from Liao-ying, Franz von Jassen writes:—

"There by the window is a peculiar little man—smooth, plump, beardless, and curly-headed. If he did not carry a revolver and a sword in his belt, and if he did not wear high boots and an officer's blouse and cap, upon my honour I should take him for a woman. My neighbour smiles at this remark, and offers to introduce me. 'Alexander Ivanovitch, will you allow me?' The name is sufficiently masculine, and so is the dress; but I will be hanged if Alexander Ivanovitch, in spite of his revolver, his sword, his bright new St. George's cross, and his medals, is not a woman! Well, in the course of our conversation, after the first formalities, she admits the correctness of my surmise. It is, indeed, too obvious for concealment. Alexander Ivanovitch should be Alexander Ivanova. She is a student from one of the Siberian High Schools. She has for a couple of terms studied Eastern languages at the University of Tomsk, and she speaks Chinese and Japanese fluently. She has already, during the Boxer rising, followed the Russian troops disguised as a man. She admits that her love of adventure is so strong that she

cannot control it; and when the present war broke out she again offered her services as a scout. The high military authorities did not receive her very graciously, although she wore her medal for services rendered during the Boxer war, and although she was able to prove that she had a complete knowledge of the languages both of the Manchurian and of the enemy. It was only after having given the General information about the Russian and the Japanese positions, information which could have been obtained only on the spot, and which was known but to a few at headquarters, that her services were accepted. She received a certificate of identity, which, in accordance with her wishes, was made out in the name of a man (the name I have used here is fictitious), and a couple of horsemen were given her for an escort. Since then she has been all over the country lying between the opposing armies and she has rendered such great service, and has displayed such skill and daring, that General Kuropatkin has decorated her with the Cross of St. George. Alexander Ivanovitch is quite willing to tell her history, but she is very reserved about the war, and about all she has seen during her daring rides. The only positive information I got out of her is this, that the Chinese as well as the Koreans are very wrath with the Japanese because they pay very badly or not at all for the stores which they requisition from the natives. Their only means of payment, she assured me, is paper money, and she showed me some bits of blue paper with Japanese writing, which she translated as meaning 'To be redeemed in the Bank of Tokio with gold (or silver) after the payment of the Russian war indemnity.' Can this be possible?"

THE MORALISING BANANA.

AN ALLY OF TEMPERANCE.

There is no question that as the world gets older, it gets wiser. That particular portion of the world in which it is our pride and happiness to live, whatever the croakers say, daily becoming saner, healthier, cleaner, more intelligent. It is always a difficult thing to persuade ardent reformers and moral cranks of every description to let the slow laws of development take their course, for their eager ambitions unless something is done to force men into paths of rectitude and morality, it appears that we are neglecting opportunities and sunk in reactionary torpor. But men will not be forced into anything. When the time is ripe, they will drift into whatever may be the goal, suggested by prevalent tendencies and evolutionary movements. Premature force, however, is always expended in vain. The real process of moralisation advances by different methods. Partly, it is better education; partly, it is a greater love of cleanliness. Or, again, it is an improved diet. For instance, there is going on before our eyes, certainly throughout London, and to a large extent in the provinces, a vast change in dietary habits on the part of the democracy. Those who can remember our Metropolitan thirty or forty years ago will tell us that poor people very rarely ate fruit. But what is the case now? The barrows of the costermongers are full of apples, pears, the cheaper kinds of grapes, and, above all, bananas. The victory of the banana is one of the most remarkable of metropolitan phenomena. In three and a half years half a million more bunches were exported from the Canaries, and two and a half from Jamaica and Costa Rica. In 1900 the importation was two million bunches; now it is five million. Every summer the total leaps up, and, although the price has fallen considerably, it must inevitably go still lower in view of the extending competition. And what is the result of this amazing popularity of the banana? In the first place, men discover that a fruit of this kind quenches their thirst better than fermented liquors; in the next place, the cheaper grades of sweets—those terrible and deleterious concoctions which do so much harm to the digestion of women and children—are driven out of the market. Thus, by a sort of automatic process—which we cannot control or expedite by any formal legislative action—the London proletariat becomes healthier and more sober. We may call it a change of fashion in foods, yet when the change involves so important a discovery as the dietic value of fruit, it will not suffer the fate of mere fashions and disappear. Men and women not only like, but feel themselves the better for, their new diet, and therefore there is less temptation to drink gin or eat sweets. That is the way in which evolution works. A State grows into a kingdom, and a kingdom develops into an empire. Then oceanic commerce brings in the produce of every land. And so the victorious banana becomes actually an ethical force in the slow reform of the world.—Daily Telegraph.

Auction.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1904, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Hok Tin in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from the 13th day of July, 1900, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
2.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
3.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
4.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
5.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
6.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
7.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
8.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
9.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.
10.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	ft. ft. ft. ft.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like.

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION.

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, L. R. C. P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. 781

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

FOR the convenience of Gentlemen desirous of joining the Association, LISTS FOR SIGNATURE are deposited at the following places:—

HONGKONG HOTEL.
KOWLOON HOTEL.
HONGKONG CLUB.
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LD.
MESSRS. WATSON & CO., KOWLOON.
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1904. [116]

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCES, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that BURT BOULTON and HAYWOOD, LIMITED, of 64, Cannon Street, London, England, have on the 25th day of August, 1904, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Registrar of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

"IAINE" in the name of BURT BOULTON and HAYWOOD, LIMITED, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following goods:— "Disinfectants for all purposes in form of fluid or powder and of tablets, medicated soap for animals and ointment for veterinary use; Insecticide" in Class 2.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 12th day of October, 1904.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

1129

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SCOTSMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the forthcoming ST. ANDREW'S BALL, on 30th November, are requested to forward to the Undersigned their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and to state whether Married or Single.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary,
St. Andrew's Ball Committee,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1904. [116]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause, the symptoms are almost invariably the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential to all such cases is increased vitality—increased energy.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more easily secured by a course of the celebrated THERAPION.

THERAPION No. 3

It is a new and powerful combination, so strong that it is a life-giver in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up" and almost dead. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous. It is agreeable to the taste, valuable for all constitutions and conditions, and it is a relief to the imagination in cases of nervous debility, which will not be readily and permanently benefited by the mere-false cure of opium, cocaine, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it, for this is a desperate and numerous class of human beings.

THERAPION

is the principal remedy for all the above-mentioned cases, and is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Prices: England, 2s. 6d. per box; Hongkong, 3s. 6d. per box. "Treatise on Nervous Debility" (with the word "THERAPION" on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty the King, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, China and Manila.

A. FOOK & CO.

SHIP'S COMPRADORES,

STREVEDORES, SHIP

CHANDLERS, COAL MERCHANTS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Shipping supply with all kinds of Provisions, Ballast and Water at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.

No. 9, POTTINGER STREET,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [118]

Entertainments.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

Will Arrive Saturday, November 12th.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY, NEAR POLO GROUND.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY, November 14th, at 9 P.M.

ABSOLUTELY

TELEGRAM.

(Reader's)

The Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, 11th November.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, said he believed that the Convention with the friendly French Republic had established the most cordial and the most intimate relations between Great Britain and France, and had enabled them to exercise a useful pacific influence with other Powers; the assistance it had given in effecting an amicable settlement between Great Britain and Russia was an instance of this. The attack on British citizens in the North Sea was an affront to the British flag, the consequences of which, if it had been intentional, he would rather not contemplate; but recent evidence had satisfied him that the Russian Government believed in good faith that the facts were contrary to what we supposed and the Government had in the last two or three days received distinct assurances that the officers of the Russian Baltic fleet who had been detained were those who were complicated, and if, upon inquiry, it should be proved that others were culpable, they also would be adequately punished.

The United States.

10th November.

The Republican majority in the House will be one hundred; a remarkable triumph for President Roosevelt, which is ascribed to the popular admiration of a typical American, and also to approval of his imperialistic policy.

The Washington Congress will be asked for £8,250,000 for the construction of new warships including three battle-ships and five fast cruisers.

(N. C. D. News.)

Winter in Manchuria.

Tokio, 4th November.

The Hunho is frozen.

News from Port Arthur.

Tokio, 4th November.

There is little material change in the situation at Port Arthur. The attack on Erlungshan is a particularly dangerous task.

Three steamers in the harbour were distinctly seen to be sunk on the 1st, two of them being completely submerged. A gunboat was sunk on the 2nd.

A storehouse on Peiyushan and the fort are supposed to have been blown up.

A British Correspondent arrested

as a Spy.

Tokio, 4th November.

Mr. H. B. Collins was arrested this morning at the Hotel de Paris, Yokohama, on suspicion of being a Russian.

An Uncertain Design.

Cheloo, 6th November.

The Russian Consul is busily engaged in hiring about seventy junk for Port Arthur, although what service they are to perform can only be conjectured.

Twenty of them have already left, Lanchukou, about ten miles from Tientshoufu, for Port Arthur, with no cargo of any kind on board.

THE S. S. "CHELOO"

The little steamer *Chefoo* seems to have had a rather eventful voyage on her recent trip to Newchwang. She left Cheloo loaded heavily just before the last heavy blow from the north. When about fifty miles off Port Arthur she was intercepted by a Japanese man-of-war which insisted on putting her about, and escorting her to the Miautau Islands. Arriving at the latter place the *Chefoo* was allowed to turn about and proceed on her voyage. She had steamed but a short distance when another Japanese ship interfered with her progress. She surmounted this difficulty, however, and was compelled to put into Chingwaniao to secure coal, her fuel being nearly exhausted as a result of many miles of unnecessary travel.

There was at first considerable hesitation to supply the ship with fuel by those of whom she endeavored to purchase, the war causing dealers to eye with suspicion casual steamers putting into ports like Chingwaniao. Captain Adler finally succeeded in obtaining fourteen tons of coal which enabled him to continue to his destination, Newchwang.

The *Chefoo* has been given special attention by the Port Arthur blockading fleet, which puts all sorts of obstacles in her way at every opportunity. While salving the cargo of the stranded *Union* some time since she was scuttled, very closely, at one time being ordered away from the island. The skipper was not to be bluffed, however, and asked his tormentors to seek a far distant locality.—*Chfoo News*.

YUAN Taotai of Shanghai has made a selection of about ninety of the best members, physically, of the Hu Chun, or Garrison, of Shanghai city for the purpose of forming them into the nucleus of a Military Police Force for the native city and district of Shanghai. These men will first be trained in a Military Police School which has been lately established on the Japanese model. The increase of brigandage and the audacity of gangs of desperadoes in robbing residences within the city walls has been the cause of stirring up the local native authorities, who were first brought to a sense of their responsibilities, by H. E. Governor Tuan Fang, when the latter took over his post in Sochow, a few months ago.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

FIRST INNINGS: SHANGHAI 219. HONGKONG 274.

FIRST DAY (CONTINUED).

The next man in was Heath, and he put in a good drive, which was well rewarded by Potter's good length balls, and splendid fielding combined to keep the scores down.

A ball from Lanning went to the rails for a couple of byes and brought up the total to 60. Heath was playing a sound game with Hancock, but runs were coming in slowly, owing to Shanghai's good fielding. Heath, when the score was 70, turned a ball to Lanning, who made the best of the opportunity. Result: Two for 70; Heath, 3.

Dixon filled the vacancy taking his first over from Potter, who was getting a considerable amount of work on the ball, which appeared to get off the pitch in a manner somewhat disconcerting to the batsmen on occasion. Hancock only half got hold of the ball from Lanning, which went round to leg; but a single resulted. Hancock evoked some applause hereabouts by a pretty glance to leg off Lanning. Dixon was playing a steady game; his scoring being principally singles. Another catastrophe for Hongkong was in store, Hancock losing his wicket to a beautiful bailer from Potter, when he had scored 48. Three down for 76.

Pearce was next in, and Dixon signalled his advent by a nice drive on the off boundary for four. Pearce was not destined to stay long, as, touching a ball from Lanning, he was caught in the slips by Potter for a single. Four wickets were now down for 81, and things were looking none too bright for Hongkong. Lieut. Airy followed. He did not seem at home with Potter. Dixon offered a difficult chance to Dew in the slips, which was not availed of, and immediately after banged another to the on boundary. Airy got one away to the leg boundary and brought the 90 on the board, but both batsmen appeared to be trying to keep their ends up in preference to scoring. Dixon opened his shoulders to Lanning and sent him to the on for three. Airy cut one from Potter into Wallace's hands, but it was too hot for him to hold. Both batsmen were treating the bowling with great respect, and the light appeared to be getting somewhat uncertain.

The time ball went with the score standing at 98 for 4.

SECOND DAY.

The morning of the second day of the interport match opened with the sky dull and overcast, and rain threatening at every moment.

Overnight a small quantity of "moisture" had descended, but not sufficiently so to do any damage to the wickets; if anything it had rather benefited.

AT THE NETS.

Prior to the teams taking the field Messrs. Lumsden and Dixon were to be seen at the nets putting in some vigorous practice, and one or two of the Singapore men were likewise applying a little "oil" to their bearings.

Hongkong had a deal of leeway to make up, having lost four wickets overnight, and being in a minority of 135.

HONGKONG RESUMES.

At twenty minutes to eleven Dixon and Airy, the overnight not-outs, took up their positions at the wickets again. Lanning sent down the first over, and off his second ball Dixon put a single to his credit. Airy then faced the bowler, and contented himself with playing forward cautiously. Potter went on at the eastern end, and sent down a "maiden" to Dixon. Airy snicked one through the slips off Lanning, and brought the hundred up. Dixon now wanted to his work, and drove Lanning prettily to the on for four, amidst cheering. An appeal was made by the wicket-keeper against Airy off Potter, but the decision was given in favour of the batsman. Lanning was getting a lot of pace on the ball, and was difficult to play. Dixon snicked him through the slips for a single. He then got under one from Potter, however, and smashed it to the off for a couple. Another appeal was made, this time against Dixon; but he still retained his position. Both men were playing careful cricket, but were not letting any opportunity of scoring escape them, Dixon laying the wood on vigorously. Dixon drove one from Potter hard past the bowler, which he jumped at, but could not reach, and it went to the screen, a smart return, however, only allowing a single being scored. Runs were coming, but slowly, singles being the predominant feature. Lanning put Potter to leg nicely for four amidst applause. Turnbull met with the approval of the spectators for a smart piece of fielding at mid-off, Dixon shortly after putting Lanning away through the slips for a couple. Then Airy put Lanning nicely away to the rails with a leg glance. Dixon got going again with a hard carpet drive in front of the wicket to the screen, but it was smartly returned, and only a single resulted. Dixon then drove Potter to the on boundary, and the score mounted to 130. Dew now went on in place of Lanning at the Pavilion end, and Dixon drove his first ball to the off boundary, amid loud cheering. Both men were playing sound cricket. Airy gave a hard chance to Turnbull, fielding at point, but he could not reach it in time. Dixon banged Dew to leg again for four. Then he got a "life" by skying a ball to mid-off, which Dixon, after patiently waiting for it, considerably allowed to escape through his hands. Hard lines on Potter: 170 was now on the board. Potter was making the ball get up in a nasty fashion, and it needed a lot of watching. Dixon cut him through the slips, and Wallace failed to stop the ball, which swerved and travelled to the boundary.

Airy next made a sensation by landing one from Dew outside the ground on to the tram-lines for a "fixer." Both men were well set, and apparently had taken the measure of the bowling.

A slight stoppage was here made while the batsman partook of refreshment.

W. H. Moule now took the ball from Potter, and off his second ball, Airy made a dangerous stroke behind the wicket, or a single, and Dixon then drove him to the off for a couple. The Shanghai fielding, however, was very clever, and 151 was now on the board. Airy put Dew nicely to the on for a couple.

A heavy cloud of smoke from the Naval Yard now hung over the ground, and did not improve the light.

Dixon put three more to his credit off Moule. Matters had now considerably brightened for Hongkong, and 160 was telegraphed. Dixon gave Moule a hard chance for a return, but it was too hot to hold. Both men were stealing runs, and an overthrow put 170 on the board, after which Dixon put another boundary to his total. Airy turned Dew nicely to leg. Dixon with a forward drive sent the ball to the right screen, and 180 was signalled.

Turnbull now went on for Dew, and Airy sent his first ball to the on boundary for a "fourer." The men at this time seemed to have the Shanghai bowling tied into a knot. Dixon was now going in fine style, and again smashed Moule to the boundary. Dixon put another brace to his credit off Turnbull, which sent up the second century at ten minutes to twelve. The partnership had yielded over a hundred in an hour and ten minutes.

All danger of following on had long since passed, and both over men now opening their shoulders and hitting with plenty of vigour.

Potter here went on, *viz* Moule, and Dixon gave another difficult chance to Turnbull, who could not reach it in time.

The attendance, which was small at the outset, had by this time considerably increased, including a good muster of the military element. Coolies were busy stringing rows of Chinese lanterns around the ground, in readiness for to-night's fête.

The partnership was at last broken by Turnbull, who bowled Airy when he had made 47—a most valuable contribution at a critical period. Five wickets down for 208.

Lumsden filled the vacancy, and opened his scoring, with a single off Turnbull. Dixon next sent Potter to long-off for four. Lumsden did not appear to be playing any too confidently. With the score at 214 he was caught at the wicket off Turnbull, having scored but a couple. Six for 214.

H. Hancock next partnered Dixon. It was evidently Dixon's day-out, and he was giving a delightful exhibition of free hitting.

Another disaster was shortly to befall Hongkong, however, for Dixon touched a rising ball from Potter, and Drummond secured another victim in the rear of the wicket. Dixon had contributed an invaluable 85, compiled in an hour and a half. Seven for 214.

Sercomb Smith followed, and to celebrate his advent Hancock lifted Turnbull over the rails into Queen's Road for six. Smith made a fluky stroke behind the wicket off Potter, but escaped.

Hancock was not destined to stay long, for when he had scored 7 he was snapped at the wicket by Drummond off Potter. 213 for seven wickets.

Arthur was the next man in. Smith was playing in a very uncertain fashion, and had several narrow escapes; but at length he got Turnbull away to leg for four; and shortly after carried the total past that of Shanghai with a lusty hit to the on boundary amid loud cheers. Arthur opened his account with a couple of singles, and then sent another from Turnbull to the pavilion. Potter was bowling well, and both men were treating him with respect.

At 230, Lanning went on for Turnbull at the pavilion end, and Arthur notched a single off him with a hard forward drive, Smith then snicking one to square leg, and bringing 240 on the board. Smith spooned one from Potter dangerously near Turnbull. Arthur smashed one from Lanning to the on for a couple, and sent the next to the off boundary for four. The next he lifted clean into the pavilion, amid applause, and 250 was telegraphed. He was still bent on hitting out, and lifted Lanning on to the tram-lines for six, scoring 16 in the over. Another fluky stroke by Smith, and Turnbull got his right hand to the ball, but could not hold it. Again Arthur lifted Lanning out of the ground for six, and brought 260 on the telegraph, following it up by a push forward for a single. He next devoted his attention to Potter and turned him to the Pavilion for four. His stay was destined to be cut short, however, for when his score stood at 33 he tamely returned one into Potter's hands. Nine wickets down for 267.

Bird was next in with Smith. Lanning's first ball to Bird went to the boundary by byes, and when Bird sent one to the on for four, 270 appearing on the board. The fifteen bell sounded with nine wickets down for 274, Smith and Bird being still together.

Bird could do nothing with his fast delivery, and was complete heater time after time, making futile slashes into space. Lanning had gone on at the eastern end in place of Potter, and sent down his first over to Smith. Off his fourth ball Smith skied a ball over his wicket and Drummond added another to his tale of victims. Smith had scored to be means of most erratic cricket. Bird was not out.

The innings had realised 274, Hongkong thus leading their rivals by 45 runs. At 230 Shanghai again took a turn with the Parkes, and V. H. Lanning being first in. Lumsden opened the trundling for Hongkong. Lanning opened with a single with a single, and Parkes shortly after followed suit. Hancock went on at the eastern end, his first ball going awkwardly, and grazing Lanning's jaw. Lanning twined one off the wicket from Lumsden nicely to leg for four, and after a couple more had been added the ball went to the boundary as the result of an overthrow. At this juncture the band of the 93rd Borneos entered the ground, and took up their position in the north-east corner. Lumsden scored a single with a late cut off Lumsden, and the ten was hoisted. The home fielding seemed a trifle lax hereabouts. The wicket

appeared to be wearing somewhat, and the ball was getting up in an awkward fashion. Hancock was bowling well, and runs were difficult to obtain off him. The game was somewhat tedious, and scoring was slow, singles being the leading feature so far, both men showing extreme caution. Parkes scored a risky single to leg off Lumsden, and Lanning followed with a nice stroke to the on, which brought up 20 on the board after half-an-hour's play. Parkes smashed one from Lumsden well to the on, and, opening out a trifle, sent the next ball with a forward drive along the carpet to the screen, but only a single resulted. Parkes with a hit to square leg brought up the 30, but soon relapsed into inactivity again. Parkes made a risky glance to leg off Hancock for a single.

Pearce went on now in place of Lumsden at the Pavilion end, Parkes snicking a single off his first to the off.

Dixon relieved Hancock at the other end, Parkes taking the first over, but the double change did not increase the rate of scoring. The forty was up at a quarter-past-three, but the cricket was as tedious as ever. Parkes lifted a ball from Pearce into the long field, where Airy was waiting. It looked a safe thing, but Airy failed to hold it.

Parkes lifted one of Dixon's to the long field, but H. Hancock could not get under it. At this moment—half-past-three—the band of the 93rd Borneos struck up "God Save the King" as H.E. the Governor entered the ground.

The ball still continued to bump in a most erratic fashion and both batsmen sustained some nasty body blows. When fifty was on the board Lanning returned one to Dixon, who made no mistake and closed his account for him. Lanning had scored 20. One wicket for 53.

Moule did not appear particularly at home with Bird's slow, but at length drove him well to the on boundary, and sent the 70 up. He followed this with a forward drive past the screen to the on boundary.

W. H. Moule followed. Bird went on at the pavilion end in place of Pearce. Parkes got him away for four to leg from the first ball, and scored a couple of singles. Another wicket soon fell, Dixon finding his way to Parkes' stumps when he had scored 36. Two for 62.

T. Wallace was the in-coming batsman, and faced Dixon. Off Dixon's second ball he was caught in the slips by Smith before he had scored. Three for 62.

Potter the skipper of the team, succeeded and stood up to Dixon, the first ball going to the boundary for 2. The last ball of the over he turned to leg for a brace.

At this moment smoke from the Naval Yard again partially eclipsed the view of the play.

Moule appeared to be playing the bowling with ease, although not scoring fast.

Potter gave a half chance to Lumsden at mid-off, and then returned one to Dixon who made no mistake with it, this being his fourth victim. Potter had scored two. Four for 74.

Following are detailed scores—

SHANGHAI 1ST INNINGS.

F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c Arthur, b Pearce	10
W. J. Turnbull, b Dixon	62
W. H. Moule, c Smith, b Pearce	40
H. R. Parkes, c Heath, b R. Hancock	25
C. E. Dunman, not out	21
G. C. Dew, c Arthur, b Bird	24
V. H. Lanning, st. Arthur, b Bird	20
C. V. Lanning, l.b.w., b Dixon	12
T. Wallace, c Bird, b Pearce	12
S. M. Wallace, c Pearce, b Lumsden	20
J. Drummond, c R. Hancock, b Lumsden	2
Extras	12
Total	229

HONGKONG 1ST INNINGS.

R. Hancock, (Capt.) c and b Potter	48
L. Heath, c and b Lanning	3
J. T. Dixon, c Drummond b Potter	85
W. F. Lumsden, c Drummond b Turnbull	2
H. Hancock, c Drummond b Potter	7
T. E. Pearce	1
H. Arthur, c and b Potter	33
R. E. O. Bird, not out	5
J. O. Airy, b Turnbull	47
T. Sercomb Smith, c Drummond b Lanning	10
C. M. G. Burnie, c Dew, b Potter	16
Extras	17
Total	274

SHANGHAI 2ND INNINGS.

F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c and b Dixon	2
W. J. Turnbull, c Airy, b Bird	3
W. H. Moule, l.b.w., b Dixon	21
H. R. Parkes, b Dixon	36
C. E. Dunman, to bat	—
G. C. Dew, c Dixon, b Bird	7
V. H. Lanning, c and b Dixon	20
O. V. Lanning, c Dixon, b Smith	16
T. Wallace, c Smith, b Dixon	16
S. M. Wallace, not out	9
J. Drummond, not out	0
Extras	24
Total	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HONGKONG.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lumsden	11.4	2	42	2
Bird	16	2	42	2
Hancock (R.)	13	3	41	1
Pearce	11.4	4	35	3
Dixon	15	3	47	2
Smith	13	0	51	3
Hancock (H.)	1.0	0	1	0

SHANGHAI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dew	3	1	48	0
Dunman	6	0	31	0
Potter	34	12	33	13
V. H. Lanning	21	2	47	13
W. Moule	6.0	1	34	10
Turnbull	10	4	38	2

AFTER THE MATCH.

A fête will be held on the Cricket Ground this evening, at 6 o'clock. The ground will be illuminated by means of Chinese lanterns and

electric globes. The bands of the 11th and 14th Mahrattas will be in attendance.

H.E. the Governor is expected to arrive about half-past nine.

Members and ticket holders are requested to come in at the City Hall or Hongkong Club gates. The other gates will be for the use of the general public.

During the evening the Orpheus Society will sing part songs, "Allan-a-dale and the Red rose," "The Song of the Sea," and "The Song of the Stars." Rockets will be fired at intervals during the evening.

THE STRAITS TEAM.

The following are some particulars about the Straits team, which will play Hongkong on Monday, provided the match against Shanghai is finished to-day:—

Capt. H. L. Talbot.—The Captain of the team. Played against Hongkong here in 1897. Is a good bat and field.

T. R. Luback.—The wicket-keeper of the team—a first-rate man; is also a good bat. Has played for Lancashire.

M. H. Whitley.—A fair bat, and good medium right-hand bowler. Played against Hongkong in 1897 and 1902.

E. Bradbury.—An excellent bat. A fair bowler—right-hand off-break.

V. D. Parsons.—A fast right-hand bowler.

E. W. A. Wyatt.—A good left-hand bowler; a fair bat.

Capt. E. L. M. Barrett.—A sound bat. Played in county cricket with Hampshire a few years ago.

C. W. H. Cochrane.—A left-hand bowler, fast medium.

R. B. Rees.—An Australian, said to have played for South Australia against English teams. Bowls a right-hand ball with plenty of pace. Fair bat.

A. S. Stronach.—Reserve wicket-keeper.

A moderate bat.

D. Perkins.—A fair bat and field.

J. G. MacTaggart.—Played in 1897 and 1902 against Hongkong. Slow change right-hand bowler.

It is uncertain at present whether MacTaggart or Perkins will fill the eleventh place.

LAND SALES.

AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

Description and terms of lease of a plot of land for sale at Causeway Bay are published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. The sale will take place on the 19th prox. at the P.W.D. The lot contains 37,062 square feet and will be put up at an upset price of \$11,118 together with the annual payment of a Crown rent fixed at \$382. The conditions of the proposed sale are, among others, that the purchaser shall expend on the site the sum of \$10,000 in rateable improvements within two years of the date of sale. The Crown Lease of the Lot will contain a proviso that the purchaser shall have no claim to any access to the sea nor any compensation, in the event of any reclamation being made on the seaward side of the lot, and a clause reserving to Government the power to reclaim the foreshore whenever it thinks fit without consulting the purchaser, who shall fill in and reclaim the entire area of the lot, including the strip on the east and south-east sides of the lot coloured blue on sale plan to such levels as the Director of Public Works may direct and protect same with substantial sea-walls, pitched slopes, or otherwise as may be required.

NEW TERRITORIES.

At the Branch Land Office, at Tai Po, six small holdings will be offered for public competition on the 28th inst. The lots are situated at Tai Wai Tau, Sai Kung, Kut Po I To, Nam Chung, and two at Tseng Tau; they contain, respectively, 1,575, 813, 936, 1,444, 434 and 1,369 square feet. The prices range from \$10 to \$16 each according to the extent of the area.

MANILA NEWS.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Manila, 5th November.

The Philippine Commission has passed an act whereby the Railway Company having the right of way, can appraise the land over which its lines lie, at the actual value, in order to facilitate the construction of its further lines.

The train robbery so much talked about now develops into a case of assault. There was no robbery.

The work on the new street car lines is progressing, and it is expected to start running in about another three months. Many of the streets have been paved with wooden blocks, specially imported from Australia. As soon as the street cars are in operation, the company intends to erect special amusement pavilions and grounds at the Pasay race track, something on the same lines of those at Corey Island, New York.

Everybody here is anxiously awaiting the result of the election, as it is believed, with Roosevelt's reelection, a new wave of prosperity will flow over the Philippines.

Mr. Burlington Johnson, formerly consul for the United States at Amoy, and of street-car fame, has secured the concession of a large tract of timber land in the island of Negros, and a modern logging plant and a saw mill are now in course of erection.

Murphy gold fields seem to be coming up. More than 300,000 gold have been sunk in the land, and the s.s. *Mongolia* is bringing out a new stamp and crushing mill, and a dredger.

Governor Wright in addressing a meeting at the Manila Hall at the Ayuntamiento, specially addressing himself to the Filipinos, told them it was idle for them to talk about or expect independence, and advised them first to get out and work and show what they could do.

A sum of \$1,000 gold has been appropriated to beautify the city of Manila, and the waste

ground outside the walls of the old city is being levelled up, and transformed into a People's Park, while over a thousand trees have already been planted along its length on the road side.

There is very little Mexican coin remaining in the islands, and the Commission have now passed an act to the effect that anyone desiring to handle Mexican money, after the first of January, 1905, must pay \$10 gold for a licence to do so. Everybody generally refuses Mexican coin, and merchants will only accept it at a heavy discount.

The s.s. *Leopold* had a break-down on her last trip from Hongkong to Manila, and was consequently nine hours late in arriving here.

COMMERCIAL.

Shanghai advices, of 7th instant, state:—Business reported:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares at Tls. 167 1/2 c.m. Tugs Pri at Tls. 49 1/2. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 9 1/2 cash and Tls. 94/93 1/2 for December. Farnham Boys at Tls. 183/184 for December. Shanghai Lands at Tls. 120. Wei-hat-wei Golds at \$22 1/2. Maatschappij at Tls. 312 1/2 cash. Tls. 315 for November add Tls. 325 for December. Hall and Holtz at \$31. Astors at \$29.

Business done direct:—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 167 1/2 c.m. for December x Hongkong. Tugs "Ord." at Tls. 52

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	20th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	9th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	14th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SOBRALENSE"	17th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	20th December.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"JASON"	22nd November.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	22nd November.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	6th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	20th December.
*GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"DARDANUS"	20th December.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KEEMUN"	30th November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG"	15th November.
MANILA	"TAMING"	15th "
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"SHANGHAI"	16th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TANAN"	16th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIKONG"	22nd "
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"CHITLI"	22nd "
KOBE	"CHANGSHA"	23rd "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.A.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS. (SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT).

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 19th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 26th Nov., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

Steamship	About
"CLAYDALE"	30th December, 1904.
"RAS ISSA"	10th January, 1905.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4483	Schmidt	November 23rd, 1904.
"ARAGONIA"	5198	Schmidt	December 13th, "
"NICOMEDIA"	4370	Wagner	January 9th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA"	4370	Wagner	January 23rd, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
48, DES VŒUX ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 339.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
the rates (10 cts.) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,
From 1st January, 1904.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric
Light, First Class Accommodation. Un-
rivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every
Evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock
Every Evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity.Passage Fare—Single Journey\$4
Meals(Each) 1The Company's Wharf is a Short Distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.SHU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1904.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British Steamship

"YING KING,"
Captain E. I. Page, of 1,088 tons, Registered,
is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously fur-
nished steamer on the line and is lighted
throughout with Electricity; hot and cold water
service. The cuisine is unexcelled.Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING,
at 9 P.M. and returning from Canton every
following evening at 5 P.M.1st Class.....\$3.00 for Single Journey.
2nd ".....1.50
Meals1.00 each.The steamer's wharf is at the Western end
of Wing Lok Street.YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street.
WENDT & Co.,
Canton Agents.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Splendid Steamer

"YING KING,"
Captain Page, will make an EXCURSION
TRIP TO MACAO, on EVERY SUNDAY,
leaving the Company's wharf at the end of
Wing Lok Street, at 8.30 A.M., and returning
from Macao at 7.30 P.M.The Steamer will lay alongside the S.S.
Perseverant's wharf at Macao.FARE:
1st Class Single Ticket \$2.00, with Cabin \$3.00
Return " \$3.00, " \$5.00
Tiffin and Dinner may be had on Board
at \$1 each meal.YUK ON & Co., LD.,
S. A. NORONHA,
Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 6.30 P.M.FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.TIFFIN AND DINNER can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,
via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1904. About
"ST. HUGO" 25th November.
"SHIMOSA" 18th December.For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.
THE Company's Steamship"PENTAKOTA,"
Captain C. Willis, will be despatched as above,
TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 14th
November.For Freight or Passage, apply to
L. BRIDOU,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO-
LONBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN,
SUEZ AND PORT SAID.(Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazil,
to South Africa, Persian Gulf, Red Sea,
Black Sea, Levant, Venice and
Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE,"
Captain Berberovich, will be despatched as
above, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, P.M.For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904.

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the First Floor of
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1904.

TO LET.

FINE LARGE STORE, in QUEEN'S ROAD.
Most central position.

Apply to—

"X."
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1904.

TO LET.

WILD DELL BUILDINGS, No. 147,
WAN CHAI ROAD. Comfortable and
Airtight of 2 or 3 Rooms, from \$25 inclusive
of Taxes.No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
And others to suit various requirements.S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1904.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos 2 to 8 and
10 to 12, GAP ROAD, facing Race Course,
within reach of the Electric Cars, thoroughly
cleaned and colour-washed, in flats or whole.Apply to—
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1904.

TO LET.

ONE of the best dwelling houses at Macao—
House No. 20 on the Rua da Penha.
Has a fine and large Garden, a spacious Yard.
Eight Rooms besides Sitting and Dining
Rooms, and Two Verandahs. Situate near
BOA VISTA HOTEL, with beautiful View of the
Inner Harbour and Roadstead.For Particulars, apply to—
J. V. JORGE,
Macao.

Macao, 3rd October, 1904.

TO LET.

IN ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON, close to
Ferry, Residential flats with Two Rooms,
Bath Room and Kitchen attached.ALSO
No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, Hongkong,
1st floor. Rents very moderate.For particulars, apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
or
36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE,
THE PEAK.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPON TERRACE IN FLATS.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1904.

Mails.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.STEAM FOR
FRANCE, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVI,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN,"
Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying H.
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 19th
November, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. "Maudonia," 10,500 tons,
from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in
which vessel is secured before departure from
Hongkong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Marmora,"
due in London on the 1st January, 1905.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
via
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing.
-----------	-------	-----------	----------

Taran..... 8,615 G.D. Morrison Ab. Dec. 17
Tremont..... 9,606 T.W. Garlick " Jan. 10
Lysa..... 4,417 G.V. Williams " Feb. 9
Plutades..... 3,753 F.G. Purington " Mar. 4* Cargo only.
Steamers marked (*) have no second-class
passenger accommodation.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable
steamer for Manila.

Tremont..... 9,606 T.W. Garlick, Abt. Jan. 2

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.The twin-screw S.S. "Shamshir" and "Tremont"
have just been fitted with very superior accom-
modation for first and second class passengers.
The large size of these vessels ensures steady-
ness at sea. Electric fan in each room.Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1904.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.Price \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quart
or 6 doz. pints).Special Prices for Quantities
Sole Agents:—
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURET,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk in the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Goods not cleared by the 14th instant will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage ob-
tained from the Godown Company, within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which
no claims will be recognised.MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1904.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

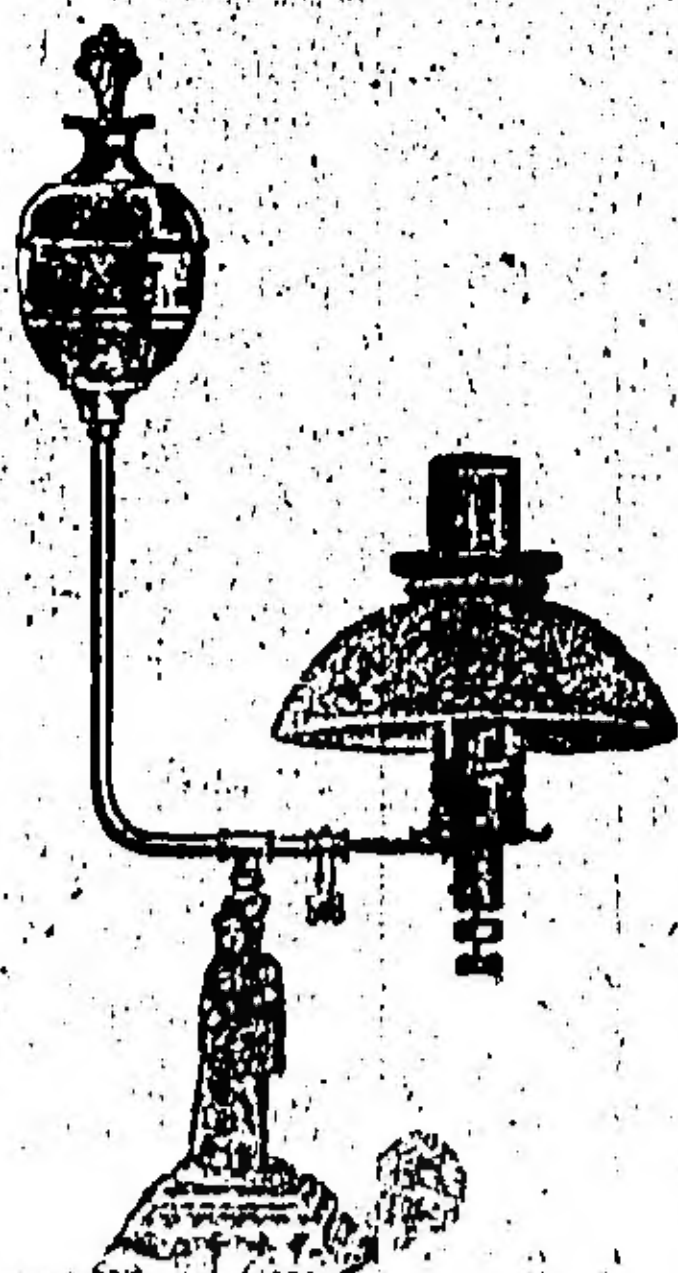
"CANDIA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., by S.S. "Arabia" and "Ceylon."
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
5 P.M. TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 18th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee,
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

For Sale.

FOR SALE



INCANDESCENT
Lamps of all
descriptions from
the best
makers.

Incandescent
Lamps of all
descriptions from
the best
makers.

Lamps fixed
up for buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace,

Hongkong, 17th November, 1904.

Furniture Warehouse.

LI KWONG LOONG,

CABINET-MAKER AND ART DECORATOR,

from Shanghai, has opened a

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 1, WYNDHAM STREET.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong Club,

Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co.,

Ld., Joint Telegraphs Co., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference

may be made as to the Superior Work-

manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,

supplied.

Messrs. A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI

KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our

Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1904.

[95]

SAVARESSE'S

SANDAL

CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure

English Oil. Not made of gelatine.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Largest SAVARESSE'S

Shipping.

AT 11 P.M.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,147 T. Mitchell, 11th Nov.

Nagasaki 10th Nov., Col. J. M. & Co.

St. Egbert, Br. s.s., 2,397 T. Conifer, 11th Nov.

Philadelphia 14th Sept., and Labang

2nd Nov., Kerosine.—S.O. Co.

Phoenix, Br. s.s., 1,050 T. J. Nicholas, 11th

Nov., from Shanghai.

Taksang, Br. s.s., 987 T. W. P. Baker, 12th Nov.

—Chinkiang 7th Nov., Rice, &c.—J. M. & Co.

Rainbow, U.S. cruiser, 4,000 T. B. Collins, 12th

Nov.—Manila 9th Nov.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 728 T. M. Meless, 12th Nov.

Haiphong and Hoihow 11th Nov., Rice

and Gen.—A. R. M.

Onda, Br. s.s., 3,210 T. Robinson, 12th Nov.

Rangoon and Singapore 27th Oct., Rice—

J. M. & Co.

Meeloo, Ch. s.s., 1,321 T. Whitelaw, 12th Nov.

—Shanghai 9th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hailong, Br. s.s., 783 T. W. Passmore, 12th

Nov.—Tamsui and Amoy 11th Nov., Gen.

—D., L. & Co.

DEPARTURE

Nov. 12.

Siberia, for San Francisco.

Zaffro, for Manila.

Machoon, for Singapore.

Indravelli, for Shanghai.

Dionard, for Shanghai.

Borsio, for Sandakan.

Machida, for Hoihow.

Thunard, for Hoihow.

Shankling, for Shanghai.

Yochow, for Shanghai.

M. Struza, for Swatow.

Jicha, for Bombay.

Jacob Diderichsen, for Hoihow.

Hansa, Ger. cruiser, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Takung, from Chinkiang—Miss Kern.

Per Hailong, from Coast Ports—Messrs. C.

H. Best, Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, and

83 Chinese.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Zaffro, for Manila—Mr. A. B. Wise,

Master J. Moreno, Mrs. V. Arjola, Messrs. E.

de los Santos, A. Conde, Harry Lens, G. Lenz,

G. Schwed, Mariano Moreno Ramirez, Juan

Bumulong, Vicente Singson, G. Allan, C. P.

Pfeiffer, Hugh Kerkhove, Farias, Mrs. B. F.

Rimental, Farias, Lea, M. de Tongo, N. C.

Cheuk Nam, Wong Wai, Wong Choy, Sik

Yuen, Chan Sang Wong, Liang Hop, Liang

Choy, Liang A. Fun, Seong Sui She, Wong

Cheng, Chio Lung, Chai Yip and Man Chong.

Per Siberia, for San Francisco—Mrs. L. C.

Logan, Misses E. and G. Logan, Mrs. H. E.

Sheppard, Miss G. Gladwin, Messrs. H. E.

Morrow, E. E. Christensen, Lt. Col. Lauchlin

mer, D.M.C. Messrs. H. A. Mitchell, G. J.

Alman, Mrs. Thos. Jones, Mrs. J. M. Schmitt,

Master Schmitt, Messrs. W. Goetze, J. Smith,

P. Elholm and A. Haglund.

Shipping Report.

Per Fausang, from Nagasaki—Fresh mon-

soon and high sea.

Per Takung, from Chinkiang—Fresh N.E.

monsoon to arrival.

Vessels in Port.

Steamers.

Agincourt, Br. s.s., 2,876 T. Wainwright, 3rd Oct.

Hainan 1st Oct. Ballast—Order.

Arundale, Br. s.s., 2,103 T. Wm. Kiley, 8th

Nov.—Penarth, Wales 2nd Sept., Coal—

D. & Co., Ltd.

Ancor, Br. s.s., 2,785 T. C. E. Cox, 7th Nov.

Durban 27th Sept. Ballast—G. L. & Co.

Candia, Br. s.s., 4,197 T. H. E. Kitch, 11th Nov.

—Antwerp 25th Sept. and London 1st

Oct., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Castor, Nor. s.s., 774 T. John Marten, 1st Nov.

—Cardiff 10th Sept. Coal—Order.

Crusader, Br. s.s., 2,744 T. F. Brown, 9th Nov.

Moj 4th Nov. Coal—M. P. K.

Edendale, Br. s.s., 717 T. Moss, 4th Nov.

—Saigon 28th Oct. Rice—Master.

Elax, Br. s.s., 1,552 T. E. S. Baker, 6th Nov.

—Palambang 29th Oct. Kerosine Oil—

Order.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032 T. R. Archibald,

2nd Oct.—Vancouver, (B.C.) 3rd

Oct., and Shanghai 23rd, Mail and Gen.

—C. P. R. Co.

Ganges, Br. s.s., 2,371 T. Schibald, 8th Nov.

—Cardiff 22nd Sept. Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

Glenloch, Br. s.s., 3,565 T. W. H. Larkins, 11th

Nov.—Rangoon and Singapore 5th Nov.

—Gen.—Seng, Talk Hong.

Halaban, Dut. s.s., 395 T. Steendam, 7th Nov.

—Amoy 6th Nov. Ballast—A. K. & Co.

Keongwai, Ger. s.s., 1,115 T. W. Möllmann,

8th Nov.—Bangkok 1st Nov. Rice and

Teak—Seng—M. & Co.

Laerte, Br. s.s., 1,351 T. J. B. Jackson, 2nd Nov.

—Saigon 28th Oct. Mail—Chinese.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 3,450 T. E. J. Tadd, 8th Nov.

—Calcutta 22nd Oct. Penang and Singapore

1st Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245 T. F. Kalkofen, 5th

Nov.—Canton 4th Nov., Gen.—S. & Co.

Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020 T. L.

Gücken, 4th Nov.—Bangkok 28th Oct.

Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644 T. S. J. Payne, 8th Nov.

—Sandakan 2nd Nov. Timber.—J. M. & Co.

Pas Chan, Ger. s.s., 1,799 T. Lerneke, 9th Nov.

—Cardiff 14th Sept. and Caraboun 25th,

Coal.—J. & Co.

Pentakota, Br. s.s., 2,808 T. C. Willis, 11th Nov.

—Rangoon via Singapore 6th Nov., Gen.

—Order.

Salford, Br. s.s., 2,365 T. G. C. Durling, 5th

Nov.—Cardiff (Dunham) 12th Aug. Coal.

—D. & Co., Ltd.

Shahada, Br. s.s., 1,260 T. J. Martin, 3rd Nov.

—Saigon 29th Oct. Rice, &c.—Pow O. Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,355 T. Pennefather, 11th Nov.

—Manila 5th Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wongkai, Ger. s.s., 1,115 T. F. Brinn, 9th

Nov.—Bangkok 30th Oct. Rice and

Wood.—B. & S.

SAILED VESSELS.

Empire Mendick, Fr. bq., 1,576 T. Moret, 6th

Nov.—New York 12th June, Oil in Patent

Cases.—S. O. Co.

E. B. Sutton, Am. ship, 1,639 T. Johnson, 19th

July.—Chefoo 20th June, Ballast—Order.

Evie T. Ray, Am. bq., 918 T. Kerten, 6th Aug.

—Manila 2th June, Timber.—Order.

Steamers Expoted.

Catherine A'car, Singapore, D. & Co. Nov. 14

Arabia, Moll, P. & A. Co. Nov. 14

Touareg, Saigon, M. M. Co. Nov. 15

Mongolia, Manila, N. Y. Co. Nov. 15

America Maru, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co. Nov. 18

Emp. of Japan, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co. Nov. 21

Emp. of Japan, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co. Nov. 22

Namsing, Singapore, J. M. & Co. Nov. 23

Mastepqua, New York, S. T. & Co. Nov. 29

Aragonia, Portland, P. & A. Co. Nov. 30

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

U.S.S. Fathomer ... at Kowloon Dock.

H.M.S. Whiting ...

H.M.S. Fame ...

H.M.S. Moorhen ...

M. Rickmer ...

Loongmoon ...

Argus ...

Kongnam ...

Likin ...

Shantung ...

Ships Passed the Canal.

Onward—31st October—Tourant, 25th

October—Kalliba, 19th October—Kerman,

Vauxhall, 1st November—Glenesh, Glasgow,

Prins Elia, Friedrich, Sophia Rickmers,

Socotra, 4th November—Kintzsch, Sachsen,

Tonkin, Dundas, 8th November—Willehad,

Merionethshire, Aoyune, Stentor, Santa.

Homeward—1st November—Tydus, For-

mosa, 4th November—Sambila, Hudson.

Arrivals at Home—21st October—Radnor-

shire, 20th October—Glaucus, 1st Novem-

ber—Nifphon, Andalusia, 4th Novem-

ber—Lougher, Benavotrich, Pak Ling, Idmoneus,

8th November—Australia.

TO-MORROW.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

Twenty-four Sunday after Trinity.

The following will be the order of service

to-morrow:—

Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.; Matins, 11 a.m.

Responses; Ferial: Venite; Turle; Psalms:

Crotch and Cooke; Te Deum; Ward in E. flat.

Benedictus; Lemon in G; Hymns; 183, 277

and 330.

Evening, 5.45 p.m., Responses; Ferial:

Psalms; Barby; Turle and Himes; Magnificat;

Fisherbert in F; Nunc Dimittis; Poland

in F; Minor, Hymns; 193, 236 and 287; Vesper

Hymn; Ward.

St. Peter's Roman Church.

Queen's Road, West.

Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.

Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Venite, Woodward;

Te Deum; Jackson; Jubilate; Barby; Hymns;

37, 38, 194 and 39; Kyrie.

Evening Prayer: Magnificat; Goss; Nunc

Dimittis; Savage; Hymns, 47, 35, 593 and 41.

The Church launch Daypring will call on

ships carrying white crews to bring friends

ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30

a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon

Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.); returning after-

wards. The Answering Penitent in the Call

flag. All the sittings are free and unappropri-

ated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c. provided.

Sunday school 10 to 10.45 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Mass at 6 a.m.,

7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction,

5.30 p.m.

German Bethesda, Chapel, West Point—

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai—Mass (Chin.)

6 a.m., (Port.) 7.30 a.m. Benediction,

8 a.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Morning

Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point—Mass

8 a.m.

Union Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

November 12th, 1904, a.m.

Hour. Th. H. Wind. W. R.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m. ...

Nemuro, 6 a.m. ...

Hakodate, 5 a.m. ...

Tokio, 3 a.m. ...

Kochi, 3 a.m. ...

Nagasaki, 3 a.m. ...

Kagoshima, 3 a.m. ...

Oshima, 3 a.m. ...

Naha, 3 a.m. ...

Ishigakijima, 3 a.m. ...

Taihoku, 5 a.m. ...

Tainan, 3 a.m. ...

Koshun, 3 a.m. ...

Pescadore, 3 a.m. ...

Gulhaiwei, 9 a.m. ...

Sharp Peak, 3 a.m. ...

Amoy, 6.30 a.m. ...

Canton, 9 a.m. ...

Hongkong, 10 a.m. ...

Intimation.

CHAZALON & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO G. GIRAULT)
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE beg to inform the Hongkong Public that, as we are supplied with WINES and SPIRITS direct from the Growers in France, we are in a position to supply these requisites of the best quality and at the lowest possible prices, thus defying competition.

EXCEPTIONAL SAMPLE OFFERS.

Offers are made of Sample Cases of a dozen quart bottles each, containing the following:—

- 3 qt. bots. Bordeaux.
- 3 " " Beaujolais (Burgundy).
- 3 " " Vin Rosé.
- 3 " " Pommard (Superior Burgundy).

at the exceptional price of \$12 per case.

CHAMPAGNE.

Important contracts having been entered into with Messrs. Moët and Chandon, of France, we are enabled to supply CHAMPAGNE of this Brand at the following advantageous prices:—

Mousseux Blue Seal	Moët & Chandon	\$38 per doz. qt.
White Star	" "	42 " "
Brut Impérial	" "	50 " "

— or —

ALSO TRY OUR BLACK and WHITE WHISKY.



- PRICES -

BUCHANAN BLEND \$12.50 per Case. BLACK and WHITE \$16.50 per Case.
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD \$20.50 per Case.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER

OF THE
HERMITAGE OF THE MARIST BROTHERS;
OR IMPROVED VULNERARY LIQUOR.

Invigorating, Stimulating, Hygienic, Aromatic, of an acknowledged and quite exceptional efficacy.

The Arquebusade Water, known and appreciated throughout the greater part of France and abroad, justifies more and more the great fame it has acquired.

USE OF THE ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

INTERNALLY.—From two to three spoonfuls in a glass of cold water, pure or sweetened, after falls, bruises, cuts, fractures, luxation, tearing of tissues, faintings, burnings, swoons, plague and cholera. For the last two cases it must be taken pure, six spoonfuls at a time. Experience justifies its efficacy as a preventive remedy against mortification and quinsy. The dose may be repeated several times a day.

The same dose, in a glass of hot and sugared water, instantly removes the fatigue of either a journey or a walk, is a great appetizer and often prevents colds.

Taken in an infusion of melissa, hyssop, ground-ivy, or violets, it is an efficacious remedy against gripes, difficult digestion, pains in the stomach, &c.

Taken pure after meals it is salutary to old people by warming their stomach, rendered cold by age, and accelerates digestion; but it is less suited to nervous persons and children to whom it must never be given without being well diluted with water.

EXTERNALLY.—It is a capital remedy against sprains, cuts, bruises, excoriation, burnings, fractures, any fresh wound, danger of mortification; heating of the feet, irritation of the skin after a walk.

Whenever it is possible rub hard with this liquid. A compress is saturated with it and applied on the affected part which is kept moistened by sprinkling it with this Water.

In case of wounds, after the dressing made with the Arquebusade Water, sprinkle the compress with a mixture of the Liquor and fresh water in equal parts.

It is also very advantageously used in frictions and in compresses used in headache, rheumatic and neuralgic complaints. For these last it is good to warm somewhat the liquid before being applied.

The ARQUEBUSADE WATER is of public interest, approved and recommended by the most eminent physicians of France, commends itself to all those who are anxious about their health in these countries where plague and cholera make often dreadful havoc.

PRICE

The Litre \$5.00
The Half-Litre \$2.50

CHAZALON & CO.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000.	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$7,000,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,494,554	{ Div. of £1.10/- @ exchange 1/9 15/16 \$16.41 for first half-year 1904..... }	6 %	{ \$700 buyers London £69 }
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£7	{ \$175,533 \$191,973 }	\$21,668	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$39 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,739 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$250 sales & b.
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$900,000 \$151,992 \$331,342 \$322,136 }	Nil.	\$4 for year ended 30.4.1903	6 1/2 %	\$61 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000.	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,117	Final of 10/- making £1 for 1903	7 1/2 %	Tls. 9 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$372,749 \$893,111 \$846,773 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$640 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$700,000 \$37,794 \$1,000,000 }	\$486,284	\$12 for 1902	8 %	\$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$125,675 \$2,561 }	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1902	8 %	\$90 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,770,288 }	\$371,110	\$22 1/2 for 1902	6 1/2 %	\$335 buyers
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$63,123	\$5 for 1900 .....	...	\$24
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$185,000 \$60,935 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$157,555 }	Nil.	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1903	6 1/2 %	\$344
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$205,000 \$100,000 }	\$16,362	\$1 1/2 for first half-year 1904	10 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £205,000 £100,000 }	£5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	4 1/2 %	\$128 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 55,541	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 50 1/2 sales Tls. 49 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000							
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £400,000 £60,000 £15,993 }	£19,555	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 4) for 1903 ..	6 %	24/-
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$60,000 \$15,993 \$400,000 }	\$1,287	{ \$1.80 & b. 40 cts. \$0.90 & b. 20 cts. } for year ending 30.4.04	5 1/2 % 3 1/2 %	\$40 \$30
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$21,675 \$18,000 \$130,153 }	\$33,648	\$5 for 2nd & 4-year making \$13 for 1903.....	8 1/2 %	\$150 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 201,614 }	Tls. 865	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1904	10 %	Tls. 30
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$147,717	Interim of \$5 for 1904 .....	...	\$230
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$73,905	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$6
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,456	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.03	4 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £400,000 £18,110 }	£7,820	No. 3 of 1/6 .....	...	Tls. 6 1/2 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited {	150,000	£1	18/10	{ £4,873 }	Dr. £4,029	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$5 buyers
50,000								
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,229,652 }	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903 ..	...	\$490
Docks, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,989 \$250,000 }	\$28,015	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$115
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$55,500 }	\$505,471	{ \$6 dividend and \$2 bonus for first half- year 1904 \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for 1903/4	7 1/2 % 6 %	\$220 sellers \$200 buyers
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$60,000 }	...	\$1 1/2 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$27 1/2 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	{ \$55,500 }	\$489	{ \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$190 buyers
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited.....	6,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$150,000 }	\$40,936	\$7 dividend	7 1/2 %	\$182 buyers
Do. (Preference)	2,750					Tls. 7 final = Tls. 12 for year end. 30.4.04 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 137 1/2 buyers
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 900,000 }	Tls. 48,153	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1904	5 %	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 487,210 Tls. 50,913 }	Tls. 22,895	First year	9 1/2 %	\$240 sales
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,950,000 }	\$43,731	\$6 for 2nd and half year 1903 .....	...	Tls. 190 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 6,000 }	Tls. 1,750	Tls. 18 for 1903 .....	...
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$15	\$25	none	\$9,989	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 1/2 %	\$29 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 41,000 }	Tls. 655	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 9 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 750
China Land and Finance Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	...	...	Interim of Tls. 2 .....	...	Tls. 55
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$11,824 \$30,000 }	\$11,668	\$5 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$138 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 Tls. 13,985 }	\$11,066	Interim of \$6 for 1904	8 %	\$148 sellers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 13,985 \$200,607 }	Tls. 680	Tls. 0.87 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1904 ..	4 1/2 %	Tls. 20 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,607 \$50,000 }	\$9,177	90 cents for 1903	7 %	\$12 1/2 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 150,000 }	\$636	\$2.60 for 1903	6 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 17,144 }	Tls. 37,634	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited.....	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 2,131	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 .....	...	Tls. 34 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 54,626 }	Tls. 325	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 125 sales
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited...	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 5,150	None .....	...	Tls. 12 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,362	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1904	5 %	\$60 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 2 for year ended 31.10.1903	16 %	Tls. 24 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	4 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 30,098 }	Tls. 88,034	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 20 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,500 }	Tls. 15,500	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares ..	...	Tls. 34 1/2 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 5,658 }	Tls. 26,389	4 % for 1897 .....	...	Tls. 150
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	...	\$779	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900 .....	...	\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	First year .....	...	\$91
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	Interim of Tls. 3	9 1/2 %	Tls. 66 buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 25,000 \$250,000 \$25,000 }	\$2,883	{ Final of 30 cents making \$1 for 1903 First year	7 1/2 %	\$13
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	6d. per share for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$5
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited.....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,500 }	\$596	\$3 for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$12	{ \$20,000 }	\$1,253	Interim of \$1.20 for 1904	11 1/2 %	\$22 sellers
Do. (Founders)	123					None .....	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$12	...	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	60 cents for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,942	Tls. 6 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 65 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 25,000 }	\$3,739	None .....	...	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$55,000 }	\$1,171	80 cents for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$91 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$1 1/2	\$6	...	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903 .....	...	\$10 buyers
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. Tls. 152,318	Tls. 5 for 1902 .....	...	Tls. 40 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$112,500 }	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 }	\$10,517	\$3.75 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$47 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$350,000 }	\$32,115	\$1.50 for 1903	4 1/2 %	\$37
Hall & Hollis, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$13,104	Final of \$1 1/4 making \$3 1/2 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$31 1/2 sales
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £23,109 £3,000 }	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,171 }	Tls. 7,546	{ \$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.....	30,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$30,000 \$5,844 }	\$4,283	{ 50 cents } for year ending 30.11.1903	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$25	\$25	{ \$35,000 }	\$5,844	Interim of \$4 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$255
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 }	\$8,395	\$10 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited.....	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,548	Interim of 70 cents	6 1/2 %	\$204 buyers
Katz Brothers, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	First year .....	...	\$135 buyers
Laue, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$375,000 }	\$31,581	\$13 for 1903	9 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouwen- exploitatie in Langkat	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 334,669 Tls. 11,141 }	Tls. 27,187	Final of \$7 making \$12 for year end. 20.04	8 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Maynard and Company, Limited.....	3,400	\$10	\$10	...	...	{ 3rd quarterly of Tls. 10, paid 15.04 } making 20 far Tls. 30 a/c 1904	13 %	Tls. 320 buyers
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1903	7 1/2 %	\$26 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	...	...	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 108,171 }	Tls. 7,546	First year .....	...	\$50
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 10,247	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 105
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 3,288	Tls. 5 for 1903	5 %	Tls. 100 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited.....	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 120,000 \$6,000 }	Tls. 7,369	Interim of 15/- for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 37 1/2 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,000 }	\$800	\$5 for year ended 31.7.1903	7 %	\$70
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$39,020	None .....	...	\$25 nominal
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	...	...	{ 60 cents } for year ending 31.5.04	8 1/2 %	\$4
Straits Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$3	none	\$3,641	First year .....	...	\$4
Straits Trading Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$45,000 }	...	\$7 for second half year 1903	9 %	\$165 sales
Tebrau Planting Company, Limited	250,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$650,000 }	\$83,401	{ \$1 div. and 25 cents bonus for half-year } ended 30.9.1903	7 %	\$38 sellers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.....	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	Dr. \$42,551	None .....	...	\$14 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited.....	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 413	Tls. 2 for half year 1903 .....	...	T.Tls. 130
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited.....	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,259 }	Tls. 607	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1903/4 ..	6 1/2 %	T.Tls. 130
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 }	\$480	{ 60 cents } for year ended 31.5.1904	10 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 } for year ended 31.5.1904	10 1/2 %	\$10 buyers

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTHS.

On the 23rd, October at Singapore, the wife of I. M. THOMAS of the Straits Trading Coy., Pulo Brani, of a daughter.

On the 25th September, born to Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. W. SERVICE, of the Canadian Methodist Mission, at Kiating, a daughter.

On the 17th October, at Wei Hien, Shanghai, the wife of Rev. E. W. BURT, M.A., Eng. Baptist Mission, of a daughter.

On the 20th October, at Tanjong Pagar, Singapore, the wife of J. GRAHAM, of a daughter.

On the 31st October, at 87, Ivema Court, Kensington West, London, the wife of J. H. P. PERRY, of a daughter.

On the 2nd November, at Shanghai, the wife of C. E. SPARKE, of a daughter.

On the 2nd November, at Shanghai, the wife of J. H. HIXON, of a daughter.

On the 4th November, at Shanghai, the wife of THOS. J. ROCHE, of a son.

On the 7th November, at 5, MacGregor Road, Shanghai, the wife of Captain HUGH MACINTOSH, of a daughter, Frances Danielson.

MARRIAGE.

JORDAN—ORMSBY-DALY.—At St. Joseph's Chapel, on November 7th, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. Father R. Kelly, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Father Augustine, GREGORY PAUL JORDAN, M.D., M.R.C.S., to MARION JOSEPHINE ORMSBY-DALY, daughter of the late Joseph Ormsby, of Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd November, at No. 20 Wilkie Road, Singapore, W. W. NORRIS, late Clerk, General Post Office.

At his residence, 14, St. Francis' Yard, CHAN A TONG, Government Contractor, aged 59 years, funeral to-morrow at 1 p.m. Friends are invited to attend.

On the 5th November, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. Helen S. MAYERS, aged 36.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1904.

PORT ARTHUR.

(7th November.)

Ever since Japan revealed her startling superiority both by land and sea over the army and navy of Russia, the habit has grown of mapping out the future course of the campaign into a complacent series of foregone conclusions. Last Thursday was the birthday of the Emperor, and those who are acquainted with the supreme devotion possessed by all the Japanese towards their sovereign, felt there was a potent significance in the announcement that the Mikado's army would choose this anniversary for the final struggle around the Russian stronghold at Port Arthur. At the present moment we believe that it will fall into the hands of its besiegers in a few days' time, and that the fighting, so far as the Liaotung Peninsula is concerned, will be at an end. It is universally admitted that the situation is desperate, and reports from Tokio represent the Japanese as confident of their ability to capture it without much delay, and this despite the fact that General Kuropatkin recently declared that the stronghold was impregnable and that the fortress was prepared to stand a siege for two years. The Japanese, however, have discounted the boast of impregnability, and from the news conveyed in the Consular telegrams forwarded to us, by Mr. M. Noma, it is apparent that the end is very near. The troops of the Mikado are now within the inner defences and nearing the hill of Btshan which, in their war with China, ten years ago, was considered the key to Port Arthur, and once it was taken the other neighbouring defences would become untenable, and the whole fortress would be at the mercy of the besiegers. This position, from the left, commanded a gap between the Etse plateau and the inland extremity, and on the right its approaches were covered by the guns of a strong fort built on the summit of Pine Tree Hill, which, in the official telegram, is referred to as Songshushan. This is the western buttress of the ridge, a most important point, situated just above the new town and commands the bridge connecting the old and new towns, besides the whole harbour. Proceeding along the crest of the sickle-shaped curve of hills are forts at Ehlungshan, and Tunkikwanshan which have now been silenced. It is the great counterscarp of these places that the right and central columns of the Japanese army have occupied after another hand-to-hand encounter, and no doubt with the next few days will come tales of terrible carnage which, during the course of the present campaign, it has been the duty of the military commanders to make. General Stoessel has declared that the whole garrison down to the last man is resolved to defend Russia's bulwark in the Far East to the last drop of blood. That the price in terms of human life which will be paid for alleviating the delay and suspense at Port Arthur will, when the final statistics are prepared, prove exceedingly high does not admit of much doubt. The slaughter ten years ago is terrible to recall, but Port Arthur is now equipped with very different defences and occupied by a very different garrison. Japan will capture it at all costs, and is prepared to lose 45,000 or 50,000 in front of the fortress. As an instance of the carnage that has been wrought one has only to refer to the fighting which took place between the 19th and 23rd September, when it was clear that the fury with which both sides fought had never been surpassed in the annals of warfare. It has already been shown that at Ehlungshan the Japanese went so far as to climb up the almost vertical wall of a fort by the use of the holes made by their shell fire, and that they will gnaw through mine wires with their teeth in their endeavours to get within the stronghold. There is a desperate determination, and while they are without doubt meeting with a stubborn resistance the troops of the Tzar are said to be growing disheartened. Nevertheless, General Stoessel is grimly determined to hold out, and is said to be encouraging his men by urging that so long as 1,000 men remain alive the honour of Russia demands the defence of the fortress and stating that he himself would rather die than surrender. General Flock is rumoured to have declared that he is in sympathy with this declaration and should his superior submit to surrender he would rather kill him and personally take command than agree to such disgrace. But that Port Arthur must yield, either to direct assault or to the

pressure of hunger, seems inevitable, and any hour now may bring news of its fall. It has been a great siege and one upon which both armies have reason to be proud.

THE PUBLIC-HOUSES.

(8th November.)

A glance at the records of the cases set for hearing by the Magistrates at the Police Court, will show the increasing number of disgraceful and degrading scenes that occur on our public streets, significantly enough within but a very short distance from the lower class of so-called "hotels," with which the town doth too much abound. It was only the other day that we reported the case of a sailor who was so intoxicated and riotous in the street that it was necessary to arrest him; but his arrest was only effected, after a fiendish fight, by the combined efforts of a sergeant and four Chinese constables, with the assistance of two passing soldiers. Again, there is seldom a day passes without its quota of "drunks" before the Magistrates, chiefly drawn from the beach-comber classes, who stop pedestrians, play on their feelings with pitiful fictions, and then proceed to the nearest drinking den, to exchange the coin they have wheedled from their too soft-hearted victims, for cheap vile liquor, with the inevitable result that they go to swell the already swollen ranks of ne'er-do-wells in the gaol and in the House of Detention. It is frequently remarked by the Inspectors of Police, in the open Court, that the House of Detention is too good for these men, as they are allowed their freedom during several hours a day, with the intention of giving them an opportunity to look for work. But how many of the hordes that inhabit the House really do seek employment? Scarce one in a hundred. No; they stand at the street corners, and when no policeman is in sight, they beg, and the proceeds of their mendicancy goes to swell the ill-gotten gains of the proprietors of these drinking dens which are but too common and numerous about our principal streets, with the result that they go to fourteen days' hard labour, and become a drain upon the community of this Colony. The causes of it all are not far to seek. They are twofold: one is the total absence of a work-house, the ease and freedom of the House of Detention making it too attractive to the ruffians who are dumped in our midst from neighbouring colonies, and the undesirables who desert their ships while in port; and the other reason is the superabundance of drinking establishments of the lower class, which, considering the size of the Colony, are far too numerous. There are certainly fairly stringent laws in force to regulate the licensing of these "pubs"; but conditions show that it would be to the promotion of the peace and welfare of Hongkong were those laws even more stringent than they are, so that many of the worst of their kind might be weeded out and closed permanently, with no chance of the same proprietors ever again having an interest in the same line of business in this Colony. There is, no doubt, a "black list" kept by the police; but it would be well that any insertion of a name on that list would once and for all suffice to bar its owner from ever being licensed here again. It is invariably noticed that the police act with much toleration and forbearance when dealing with the drunken men their duty calls upon them to remove from the streets, seldom resorting to violence, until all other methods of persuasion have failed; but there are times and cases in which a little less *suaviter in modo* and a little more *fortiter in re* might conduce to the ridding of our streets of intoxicated loafers, who make walking therein in certain quarters of the town, after dusk especially, a most unpleasant experience.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

(9th November.)

Lord Lansdowne's assurances to the London Chamber of Commerce that Russia has met the representations of Great Britain in a conciliatory spirit does not ring with quite so true a note as it would have done had there been no other incidents of a like unpleasant nature during this war. It will be remembered that we were led to expect rather more profound apologies after the *Malacca* incident than were actually put forward. Apologies, moreover, are small compensation in trade, and assurances that they will not occur again should be backed up by immediate steps taken to prevent the possibility of their recurrence, and such steps have not been conspicuously energetic in the opinion of a good many of us. That Lord Lansdowne should understand that Russian Naval commanders had recently been furnished with instructions encouraging them to exercise their rights in

less vexatious manner than hitherto is good news and we trust Lord Lansdowne has good foundation for his beliefs; but it would have been more satisfactory to the Nation at large if he could have given us a more positive assurance that the flag would be treated with greater respect than it would seem to have been the case. Vexatious is surely rather a mild word for international difficulties of the kind and would imply that the manners of the officers themselves rather than their orders had been at fault. No one who has met and talked with Russian Naval officers will accuse them of want of courtesy and, indeed, in the *Malacca* incident, the behaviour of the officers from all accounts was what one would have expected. They had, of course, their instructions and their duty was not a pleasant one for officers of any nationality, but it was courteously performed. We would ask, however, whether, supposing the absolute right of search is admitted, there is any reason for a ship to be delayed while the search is going on. Surely, it is quite possible for the ship to be allowed to proceed in company with the men-of-war until they are satisfied one way or another. Lord Lansdowne goes on to say that the Government was not able to find any ground for the suggestion that Russia had favoured German ships as compared with British. This is surely not the point; it would be a poor consolation to be told that if one country submitted to indignities we should for that reason submit to them ourselves. Passengers and freight under the British flag have, up to the present time, enjoyed privileges won for them under that same flag and there was a time when it was respected throughout the world. What we would have liked Lord Lansdowne to assure us would have been that the whole Nation were to understand that their own rights would not be interfered with for the future and that the Russian Naval Commanders had received instructions through their Government as to how far those rights extended.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

(10th November.)

For some time past, it has been clear that the Democratic papers in the United States were waging the presidential campaign, just brought to a close by the re-election of Mr. Theo. Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority, largely upon the personalities of the two candidates. According to the *Literary Digest* Judge Parker was pictured as the defender of the Constitution, and President Roosevelt as a reckless Hotspur who would ride roughly over all restraints and precedents. Rarely, says a Cleveland journal, has there been a national contest in which the presidential candidate of either party was so completely the platform of his party. The pre-eminence of the Roosevelt nomination was never doubted, and where the personal issue was involved party spirit must agree in according him the preferential right which is now given him of four years more in the White House. President Roosevelt's character has been described as an open book. Above all things he is frank, open, and unequivocal. From the first he has taken the country into his confidence, and in turn the country gives its full confidence to him. Impulsive?—yes, but with an unerring instinct for the right. Self-reliant?—yes, but with the anchor of supreme loyalty to duty. Original and unique?—yes, but with the safety of fixed and sure ideals. He has in his exalted measure the great fundamental virtues, truth, purity, uprightness, patriotism, probity, and courage. He is as brave as a lion and as honest as the daylight. He has a lofty ideal of the public service and is faithful to its standard. He measures up to the mark of duty himself, and is rigid in his expectations on those around him. He belongs to the rare type of men endowed with the genius of great and arduous achievement. Men compare him, not inaptly, with Emperor William, and his vivid personality inspires the untalented tribute, perhaps excessive, of such sober historical students as James Bryce. However observers differ in their estimates, none fail to recognize his powerful individuality, his instant perception, and his vital, virile action.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(11th November.)

The restrictions which the American Government have thought fit to place upon commercial enterprise in the Philippines, has probably had much to do with the depressed state of trade everywhere acknowledged to exist to-day throughout the Archipelago. The Philippines are well known to be admirably suited to the profitable production of sugar, and Mr. Eber C. Smith of the Philippine Exposition Board has been

bitterly lamenting the supineness and lack of appreciation of the immense possibilities accruing from scientific sugar cultivation on the part of the U. S. Authorities both at home and on the spot. In the first place, sugar as at present cultivated loses at least thirty per cent. of its value by reason of the coarse manner in which it is treated; for, apart from a total absence of knowledge of the cane, and growing the same, it is hollid in open kettles, which even after a good crop results in the loss of the above-mentioned alarming percentage of sucrose. It is admitted on all hands that the conditions and climate are unique for the profitable growing of sugar cane. Although at present some efforts are being made, by the Bureau of Forestry and Agriculture, to introduce new varieties of cane, particularly from the Sandwich Islands, in order to strengthen and improve the somewhat attenuated native article, yet, until Congress sees fit to remove the tariff from Philippine sugar, the industry must ever remain weakly and of little or no account. The leading advocates of the promotion of sugar cultivation in the Philippine Islands suggest the leasing of public lands in localities favourable to sugar production for a lengthy term, by which means it is thought capital and enterprise would join hand in hand and make Philippine sugar an article capable of competing with that of the best sugar-exporting countries. It is notorious that by far the greater part of the sugar consumed in America is exported from other countries, so that it is patent that, with even the slightest Governmental encouragement, a great industry can and would be promoted in the Islands, which, it is furthermore urged, would be quite independent of anything in the way of bounties.

TELEGRAMS.

OPERATIONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegram:—
Tokio, 6th Nov., 9.55 p.m.

The commander of the Port Arthur Army reports that the right, and a part of the central column occupied at sunset on Oct. 30, the crest of the counterscarp of Sungshushan, Ehlungshan, Tunkikwanshan, and north forts, and destroyed some of the enemy's flankers' outer trenches.

The other part of the central column, despite the enemy's fierce fire, assailed and carried, at 2 p.m., the fort situated between Panlungshan and Tunkikwanshan north forts. The Russians repeated counter-assaults against this fort and we lost it at 10.30 p.m.

But General Ichiashe successfully re-occupied it at 11 p.m., when he captured three field guns, two machine guns, three cases, many other trophies, and found forty Russians dead. The left column captured on the same day Kobayuna fort, situated north-east of Tunkikwanshan.

On Oct. 31 we attacked the harbour shipyard with large calibre and naval guns, hitting the *Gilyak* several times and sinking two steamers.

On Nov. 1, two steamers in the western harbour, about 3,500 tons each, and on Nov. 2, another about 3,000 tons, were sunk. A violent explosion, probably a powder magazine, was heard twice at the north end of the city. We commenced at noon on Nov. 3 a heavy bombardment with Naval guns against the shipyard and other places east of the harbour, where fire broke out at 12.15 p.m., raging till 4 a.m.

On the same day our bombardment with large calibre guns inflicted considerable damage on the fort.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 9th November.

Theodore Roosevelt has been re-elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority.

UNITED SERVICE LODGE

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the regular meeting of the United Service Lodge, No. 1,341, held on Tuesday night in the Masonic Hall, Zealand Street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
Bro. H. Baker, Worshipful Master.
Wor. Bro. H. E. A. Holle, Treasurer.
Bro. J. Vanstone, Tyler.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that at the expiration of three months from the 29th ult. the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the companies will be dissolved, viz:—
The China Cinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
The Ramia Fibre Co., Ltd.
The Wei-hai-wei Mining Syndicate, Ltd.
The Hongkong Marine, Ltd.
The Stanley Gold Prospecting Co., Ltd.
The Hongkong Building Materials Co., Ltd.
The Heung Sing Steamboat Co., Ltd.

STABBING AFFAIRS.

AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., a portion of the crew, representing many nations, was paid off, and adjourned to the Sailors' Home, in Queen's Road. On the same night a brawl occurred in which two men got badly cut up by a Spaniard.

It appears that a man, named Hendrika, member of the paid-off crew, was standing in the Home when some of his comrades saw a Spaniard, named Valotte Miguel, put his hand into Hendrika's pocket, with the evident intention of picking it. One of the comrades bearing the name of John Brown went to put a stop to the Spaniard's criminal intent, when the latter, seeing he was observed, drew a knife and made a lunge at John; cutting him on the neck by the collar bone, but fortunately not inflicting a very serious wound. Feeling himself wounded John, who held a knitted cane in his hand, swung round and hit his assailant over the head with the cane, cutting his nose, blacking both eyes, and bruising his lips, with one single blow. Other friends of John then came up to investigate the cause of the disturbance, when Valotte made a back-handed swing of his knife and caught another man named Moses Edward Smith, cutting him down the right side of the face from the temple to the neck, just missing the temple artery and the ear. The latter was removed to Hospital for treatment. On raising an alarm the police appeared on the scene, and seeing them approaching, Valotte threw his knife into the sea, and tried to make a bolt, but was captured and taken up to custody. When he was searched at the station 530 were found in his pocket, and no less than five of the men in the *white* put in claims for the total amount each. Inspector Collett placed the culprit before Mr. Hazeland this morning, and the wounded man was allowed out of hospital for the day to give evidence. Valotte said he did not know much about the affair, but did not intend to hurt any one. Three months' hard labour.

IN POTTINGER STREET.

On the same night, and at about same time, two Chinese abominations in Pottinger Street, got "full up" with *samsu*, and started to quarrel. The words were changed to a singularly coarse, for to enforce his arguments one of the disputants snatched up a cobbler's knife lying near, and proceeded to cut up his adversary. The first blow, however, sufficed, for it inflicted a nasty gaping wound across the victim's abdomen, from which he bled profusely, and the police being summoned, the man was removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. This morning Inspector Gourlay placed the slasher before Mr. Kemp, when, evidence of the arrest having been given, and the knife with which the deed was done having been produced, the case was remanded until the prosecuting witness is well enough to appear to give his testimony in the case. The wound in the victim's abdomen is considered a very dangerous one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—
SIR,—I'd a letter to the *China Mail* last night some one must have stirred up the feeling of the wealthy and middle classes by his or her appeal for subscriptions towards another hospital in the East End of London. I think the occasion most opportune and that subscriptions to the Scotch Hall be increased and that the cost of decorations, wines and all other expensive luxuries be kept as low as possible in order to have a handsome balance, to place to the people of Hongkong. As the preparations for this yearly ball is so well on the way, therein, to my mind, no reason why it should not be considered a perfect success by the subscribers in knowing that they are paying the "Piper" for two purposes, i.e., one a good evening's dance and the helping a deserving hospital at home. Those who are not St. Andrew Ball-goers can, I hope will, not fail to augment this balance in aid of the Hospital fund.—Yours, &c.,
HONGKONG, 8th November, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—
SIR,—Charity begins at home is an old proverb, and if "Helper," who so pleadingly advocates the cause of London Hospitals, visited No. 14 Ward of the Government Civil, he would find some deserving cases of broken-down health, whose sole desire is to go home. As sailors their means are very often exhausted before they get there, and if they have any left it soon goes in hospital fees, being fed and nursed at the expense of Government with the hope of being able to ship them to some other part of the world. We have also the "Beachcomber" always with us and encared for only by the Police. Why not get up a public subscription as an act of charity, and build a model lodging-house to be placed under police supervision? It would be more hospitable to these unfortunates than the new buildings in course of construction on Praya Central, which shelter a good many of them now. "London East" may be requiring additional hospitals. So does Hongkong. Yet I don't see why charitable enthusiasts should attempt to mar Scotch patriotism on the only night in the year they invite all their friends to have a "good time" by thoughts of gruesome hospitals coming up in rear of their diversion. I would suggest to "Helper" to try the "hat trick" and go round the ball-room about 11 p.m. when the sound of revelry is at its height. There he would have the opportunity of spreading his mission to others than St. Andrew's followers and could drop his own name as a nucleus to the good cause he advocates.—Yours, etc.,
HONGKONG, 9th November, 1904.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—
SIR,—I beg permission, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the powers that be to the system adopted by some of the residents of Loo Wee Fong and St. Francis Street, namely, the depositing of house refuse and rubbish in the drain channels and on the footpaths around the houses during the night. The stench at times is almost unbearable and constitutes an intolerable nuisance that should be stopped. I banking you in anticipation for the insertion of this letter by thus bringing the nuisance to the notice of the proper authorities.—I remain, etc.,
ONE OF THE RESIDENTS,
Hongkong, 9th November, 1904.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI WINS THE TOSS.

The long-looked-for and much-discussed interport cricket match opened the week this morning at 10.30, on the Cricket Club's ground. The weather was fair, and the pitch in the pink of condition; but there was a slight haze hanging about the sky being somewhat heavily overcast. Otherwise it was an ideal day for such a contest as has now begun. By ten o'clock the Pavilion, which was just completed in time for the season's match, was crowded with members of the Hongkong Cricket Club and their guests in the visiting teams, while several other temporary makeshift pavilions, erected for the accommodation of the ladies and their escorts, were soon filled. In the south-eastern corner was erected a refreshment booth, with seats above for the accommodation of spectators, while below tiffins and light refreshments were served. Thronging of gaping coolies lined the railings, and monkey-like chatter about what they did not understand while here and there were groups of Chinese of the better classes, who appeared to take an intelligent interest in the game in progress, and running all around were small boys distributing the *Hongkong Telegraph* match cards broadcast over the field.

As usual all was ready for the fray, Mr. A. G. Ward and Mr. A. MacKenzie, the umpires, formally inspected the pitch and the wicket, and that over, R. Hancock, captain of the Hongkong team, and F. W. Potter, captain of the Shanghai team, came upon the ground and tossed for first place at the wickets, Potter, for Shanghai, winning the toss. There was a short pause here, as it was found that Mr. T. Sercombe Smith had not put in an appearance; but he was not long in doing so, and the first ball was sent spinning on its way at 10.50 precisely.

V. H. Lanning and H. R. Parkes were sent in first, the whole "gallery" giving them tremendous cheers as they took up their positions. Lanning at the west and Parkes at the eastern end of the pitch. Lumsden then opened the mat with the first ball which Parkes sent flying to the boundary. Lumsden was in fine fettle and sent his balls in such style as seemed to put Lanning on a spoon ball. And then sent a slow straight ball, which Lanning played to; but Arthur was too smart for his return and stopped him, ten runs being his score. W. H. Moule then went to the wickets, but Lumsden kept him uneasy during the over. In the next over Parkes, Bird bowling, drove his ball away beyond the screen, and fell up two. This he followed up with a slogging drive sending his ball clear over the top at the eastern corner. Then some small batting followed from both ends; but the fielding was too good for them, to do much execution, the home team missing nothing that came in their way. Moule sent a smasher to leg, and the score stood at thirty as the result, Smith just loosing the ball. Pearce here made a clever stop on a slasher from Moule, the spectators giving him full credit for his smartness by vociferous applause.

R. Hancock then took Bird's place at the western end, and Moule had a narrow squeak of being stopped off Hancock's first ball. Moule then began to feel quite at home with Hancock, and sent his balls swinging through the slips and soon had forty up on the board. Lumsden was putting in some good swift shots, but the bat was always ready for them as they came along, and they failed to reach the bats. Moule easily sending his ball away to the boundary, while Hancock was giving Parkes a hot time, until he spun up a ball, and then Heath secured a neat catch, Parkes resigning his place for 25. Lumsden then gave way to Pearce, the fast bowler, T. Wallace replacing Parkes. Wallace was not long in pulling up the score to fifty, which he did with a clasher to the off; but his reign did not last a great while, as Pearce got in a ball which he lifted, giving Bird a fine catch in the slips, the score standing then at 61, ten being off Potter's bat.

Turnbull then went in Wallace's place, and played a shrewd game after a narrow shave of a catch off Pearce's well-placed ball, and then started in to swell the score, securing a six for sending it flying away over the ground, which he speedily followed up with a swing to the off boundary for four, and so the score stood at eighty. Moule was holding his own against all kinds of balls yet he did not manage to put in any great scoring shots, though he played a steady careful game, and at last was rewarded with a four for a well-knocked shot to leg, immediately capping it with a similar stroke, and hauled up the score to 90. Hancock then went for Turnbull, the result being a maiden; but in the next over Turnbull sent his ball to the off, and was justly cheered for his "put."

Dixon then relieved Hancock on the west, Turnbull sending his second straight into the slips for a single, and Moule followed with a hit to square-leg for a couple. Moule was the next out, falling to Pearce's ball at 99. He just touched a rising ball, and Smith in the slips secured it. He had played a very useful innings of 40. C. V. Lanning then came up, and a bye sent the score to the century. A sweeping drive by Turnbull sent a Dixon ball along to the Pavilion.

Lumsden then relieved Pearce again, and sent down a maiden. The time was now 12.15 p.m., and as the old clock-tower chimed the quarter, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., and party arrived on the scene, his arrival being notified by the unfurling of the Union Jack from the vantage point outside of the marquee which had been reserved as the Governor's box, and to which His Excellency immediately repaired to view the game in progress.

Turnbull was keeping things going in style and mounting up the score, sending the ball all over the ground, a special drive to the Pavilion provoking much applause for his excellent batting.

Lanning appeared to be playing a waiting game, and was not to be "drawn." R. Hancock here had a bit of a mishap. Running in to catch a ball off Turnbull's bat, he unfortunately stumbled just as he got the ball and lost it. It was a very difficult catch. Turnbull continued to drive his balls wherever he liked, and had plenty of work for the fielders all round. Lanning got after his leg in front of a good straight flyer from Dixon, and he left the wicket with 12 to his credit.

C. V. Dew then entered the lists, and promptly put his ball from Dixon to leg for four, a good opening, and he and Turnbull had soon pulled up the score to 150, Dew again getting in a boundary.

T. Sercombe Smith now relieved Bird at the both end, his shots being pleasantly returned by Turnbull and Dew alternatively. Dew now playing a very fine game. When the score touched 160, Hancock took the place of Dixon at the Pavilion end, and at this time an unpleasant drizzle commenced, which at first looked threatening but did not develop into anything. Turnbull sent Hancock's first straight

at the Pavilion and Lumsden came near scoring a catch. The luncheon interval was now announced by the changing of the bell, the score chalked up being 165 for six wickets.

AFTER LUNCHEON.

The game was resumed at 2 p.m. in a slight misty drizzle. Bird started with an over, when R. Hancock going on, Dew placed his ball on the boundary, but Bird's second ball being spooned by Dew, Arthur secured a neat catch, Dew going on for 24, total score being 189 for seven wickets. S. Wallace succeeded Dew and both Turnbull and he played carefully and cautiously, and a drive by Turnbull to the off boundary was smartly stopped and returned by Sercombe Smith. Wallace soon made himself in evidence with a couple of neat drives to the off, the score mounting to 180. Arthur was putting in some smart work behind the wicket, and did not allow anything to escape him. All kinds of bowling seemed to come alike to Turnbull, who was in one of his best scoring humours. He was playing a delightfully free innings and made what was excellent bowling appear but poor stuff. Wallace was caught in two minds with one of Hancock's deliveries which broke in considerably from the off, the ball going for a bye. Turnbull, playing forward to Bird, was nearly stumped by Arthur shortly after. Wallace was evidently bent upon hitting with plenty of vigour, but the fielding of the home team was very keen and runs were difficult to obtain. Turnbull made a couple of vigorous drives to the off in succession amid the plaudits of the spectators. Heath and Burnie both ran together for the first—a possible but hard—chance. Pearce went on at 190 instead of Bird, having his customary four men in the slips. The rate of scoring was kept down somewhat, but both men appeared to be at ease with their deliveries. Heath and Hancock again consulted, and Dixon went on *vice* Hancock at the Pavilion end, and Turnbull soon got to work at the new bowler and placed him nicely between third man and cover bringing up the score to 200 at twenty minutes to three o'clock. Turnbull again drove Dixon past the sight screen on the wooden side of the ground for four, a moment later repeating the stroke amidst loud applause.

The attendance by this time had greatly increased, the ground being lined around the rails with a strong muster of spectators, mingled with a sprinkling of the naval and military element. Very few members of the gentler sex were, however, present.

Wallace turned Dixon prettily to leg for a couple. He was not to be tempted by Pearce, and played a straight bat to him. Turnbull still continued driving and cutting lustily, but at length, with his score at 82, his middle stump was disturbed by Dixon. The score now read—226 for eight wickets.

Drummond followed. Lumsden went on again, and off his first ball Wallace fell to a catch by Arthur at mid-off. The score was now 228 for 9 wickets. S. Wallace having contributed 20. As the last man, Drummond went to the wicket, the band of the Mahatras stuck up a lively air. The partnership was short-lived, however, for Drummond was snappily flung off by Lumsden when he had scored 2, Drummond being not out. The innings had thus totalled 229 runs.

HONGKONG GOES IN.

While the wicket underwent the rolling process the band of the Mahatras played selections. The home team entered upon their innings at 3.25 some amusement being caused by a terner accompanying the batsmen to the wicket. R. Hancock and C. M. G. Burnie, first bowler Hancock, taking the delivery and sending him to the rails for 4. Burnie opened his score with a single off Dew.

Dunman was bowling from the Pavilion end, and sent down a maiden left hand off break to Burnie, who notched a single off it. Hancock sent him twice in succession to the rail, for four and soon gave evidence that he was in good form. Burnie was playing cautiously at the outset and seemed content to let Hancock do most of the scoring. Hancock brought up the 20 with a hard carpet drive to long off and then lifted Dew out of the ground at square leg for a "sixer." Burnie made a dangerous stroke towards point off Dew, but no one was near enough, and he cut the next through the slips for a single. A few moments later he made a beautiful leg hit to the off boundary for 4, amidst applause. Burnie made mother fussy hit to point when facing Dew, but was again favoured by fortune. Hancock was laying the wood on with a will, and Parkes was applauded for a smart stop at mid-on. The game was stopped hereabouts for a short period while Hancock procured a fresh bat.

Potter now took the ball from Dew and Hancock soon put a couple to his credit with a forward drive off this bowler. Dunman, on more than one occasion, had Burnie in difficulties, but Hancock was playing a most attractive game, clean hitting being the predominant feature, and the score was slowly raised to 40 with both wickets still intact. Burnie snickered Potter to leg for a single, Hancock soon after following his example. Lanning now relieved Dunman at the Pavilion end, and Hancock scored a couple of singles off him, followed by a cut off the balls to the boundary, and brought up the fifty. With the score at 57 Burnie was secured in the slips by Dew off Potter, having contributed 16.

The next man in was Heath, and he put in a good drive, which was well returned, while Potter's good length balls, and splendid fielding combined to keep the scores down.

A ball from Lanning went to the rails for a couple of byes and brought up the total to 60. Heath was playing a sound game with Hancock, but runs were coming in slowly, owing to Shanghai's good fielding. Heath, when the score was 70, turned a ball to Lanning, who made the best of the opportunity. Result: Two for 70; Heath 3.

Dixon filled the vacancy taking his first over from Potter, who was getting a considerable amount of work on the ball, which appeared to get off the pitch in a manner somewhat disconcerting to the batsmen on occasion. Hancock only half got hold of the ball from Lanning, which went round to leg; but a single resulted. Hancock evoked some applause hereabouts by a pretty glance to leg off Lanning. Dixon was playing a steady game, his scoring being principally singles. Another catastrophe for Hongkong was in store, Hancock losing his wicket to a beautiful batter from Potter, when he had scored 48. Three down for 76.

Pearce was next in, and Dixon signalled his advent by a nice drive on the off boundary for four. Pearce was not destined to stay long, as, touching a ball from Lanning, he was caught in the slips by Potter for a single. Four wickets were now down for 81, and things were looking none too bright for Hongkong. Lieut. Arthur followed. He did not seem at home with Potter. Dixon offered a difficult chance to Dew in the slips, which was not availed of, and immediately after banged another to the off boundary. Arthur got one away to the leg boundary and brought the 90 on the board; but both batsmen appeared to be trying to keep their ends up in preference to scoring. Dixon opened his shoulders to Lanning and sent him to the on for three. Arthur cut one from Potter into Wallace's hands, but it was too hot for him to hold. Both batsmen were

treating the bowling with great respect, and the light appeared to be getting somewhat uncertain.

The time ball went with the score standing at 98 for 4. Snaps were drawn at 5.15.

SECOND DAY.

The morning of the second day of the interport match opened with the sky dull and overcast, and rain threatening at every moment. Overnight a small quantity of "moisture" had descended, but not sufficiently so to do any damage to the wickets; if anything it had rather benefited.

AT THE NETS.

Prior to the teams taking the field Messrs. Lumsden and Dixon were to be seen at the nets putting in some vigorous practice, and one or two of the Singapore men were likewise applying a little "oil" to their bearings. Hongkong had a deal of leeway to make up, having lost four wickets overnight, and being in a minority of 135.

HONGKONG RESUMES.

At twenty minutes to eleven Dixon and Arthur, the overnight not-outs, took up their positions at the wickets again. Lanning sent down the first over, and off his second ball Dixon put a single to his credit. Arthur then faced the bowler, and contented himself with playing forward cautiously. Potter went on at the eastern end, and sent down a "maiden" to Dixon. Arthur snickered one through the slips off Lanning, and brought the hundred up. Dixon now warmed to his work, and drove Lanning prettily to the on for four, amidst cheering. An appeal was made by the wicket-keeper against Arthur off Potter, but the decision was given in favour of the batsman. Lanning was getting a lot of pace on the ball, and was difficult to play. Dixon snickered him through the slips for a single. He then got under one from Potter, however, and smashed it to the off for a couple. Another appeal was made, this time against Dixon; but he still retained his position. Both men were playing careful cricket, but were not letting any opportunity of scoring escape them. Dixon laying the wood on vigorously. Dixon drove one from Potter hard past the bowler, which he jumped at, but could not reach, and it went to the screen, a smart return, however, only allowing of a single being scored. Runs were coming but slowly, singles being the predominant feature. Lanning put Potter to leg nicely for four amidst applause. Turnbull met with the approval of the spectators for a smart piece of fielding at mid-off, Dixon shortly after putting Lanning away through the slips for a couple. Then Arthur put Lanning nicely away to the rails with a leg glance. Dixon got going again with a hard carpet drive in front of the wicket to the screen, but it was smartly returned, and only a single resulted. Dixon then drove Potter to the on boundary, and the score mounted to 120. Dew now went on in place of Lanning at the Pavilion end, and Dixon drove his first ball to the off boundary, and loud cheering. Both men were playing sound cricket. Arthur gave a hard chance to Turnbull, fielding at point, but he could not reach it in time. Dixon lunged Dew to leg again for four. Then he got a "life," sending a ball to mid-off, which Dew, after patiently waiting for it, considerably allowed to escape through his hands. Handlines on Pot. 7, 140 was now on the board. Potter was making the ball get up in a nasty fashion, and it needed a lot of watching. Dixon cut him through the slips, and Wallace travelled to the boundary.

Arthur next made a sensation by landing one from Dew outside the ground on to the rails, lines for a "sixer." Both men were well set, and apparently had taken the measure of the bowling.

A slight stoppage was here made while the batsmen partook of refreshment. W. H. Moule now took the ball from Potter, and off his second ball, Arthur made a dangerous stroke behind the wicket or a single, and Dixon then drove him to the off for a couple. The Shanghai fielding, however, was very close, and 150 was now on the board. Arthur put Dew nicely to the on for a couple.

A heavy cloud of smoke from the Naval Yard now hung over the ground, and did not improve the light. Dixon put three more to his credit off Moule. Matters had now considerably brightened for Hongkong, and 160 was telegraphed. Dixon gave Moule a hard chance from a return, but it was too hot to hold. Both men were stealing runs, and an overthrow put 170 on the board, after which Dixon put another boundary to his total. Arthur turned Dew nicely to leg, Dixon with a forward drive sent the ball to the sight screen, and 180 was signalled.

Turnbull now went on for Dew, and Arthur sent his first ball to the on boundary for a "fourer." The men at this time seemed to have the Shanghai bowling tied into a knot. Dixon was now going in fine style, and again smashed Moule to the boundary. Dixon put another brace to his credit off Turnbull, which sent up the second century at ten minutes to twelve. The partnership had yielded over a hundred in an hour and ten minutes.

All danger of following on had long since passed, and both over men now opening their shoulders and hitting with plenty of vigour. Potter went on *vice* Moule, and Dixon gave another difficult chance to Turnbull, who could not reach it in time.

The attendance, which was small at the outset, had by this time considerably increased, including a good muster of the military element. Coolies were busy stringing rows of Chinese lanterns around the ground, in readiness for to-night's tea.

The partnership was at last broken by Turnbull, who bowled Arthur when he had made 47—a most valuable contribution at a critical period. Five wickets down for 208.

Lumsden filled the vacancy, and opened his scoring with a single off Turnbull. Dixon next sent Potter to long-off for four, Lumsden did not appear to be playing any too confidently. With the score at 214 he was caught at the wicket off Turnbull, having scored but a couple. Six for 214.

H. Hancock next partnered Dixon. It was evidently Dixon's day-out, and he was giving a delightful exhibition of free-hitting.

Another disaster was shortly to befall Hongkong, however, for Dixon touched a rising ball from Potter, and Drummond secured another victim in the rear of the wicket. Dixon had contributed an invaluable 85, compiled in an hour and a half. Seven for 214.

Sercombe Smith followed, and to celebrate his advent Hancock lifted Turnbull over the rails into Queen's Road for six. Smith made a fluky stroke behind the wicket off Potter, but escaped.

Hancock was not destined to stay long, for when he had scored 7, he was snatched at the wicket by Drummond off Potter, 223 for seven wickets.

Arthur was the next man in. Smith was playing in a very uncertain fashion, and had several narrow escapes; but at length he got Turnbull away to leg for four; and shortly after carried the total past that of Shanghai with a lusty hit to the on boundary, amidst cheers. Arthur opened his account with a couple of singles, and then sent another from Turnbull to the pavilion. Potter was bowling well, and both men were treating him with respect.

At 3.30 Lanning went on for Turnbull at the pavilion end, and Arthur notched a single off him with a hard forward drive. Smith then spickering one to square leg, and bringing 240 on the board. Smith spooned one from Potter dangerously near Turnbull. Arthur snickered one from Lanning to the on for a couple, and sent the next to the off boundary for four. The next he lifted clean into the pavilion, amidst applause, and 250 was telegraphed. He was still bent on hitting, out, and lifted Lanning on to the tams-lines for six, scoring 16 in the over. Another fluky stroke by Smith, and Turnbull got his right hand to the ball, but could not hold it. Again Arthur lifted Lanning out of the ground for six, and brought 260 on the telegraph, following it up by a push forward for a single. He next devoted his attention to Potter, and turned him to the Pavilion for four. His stay was destined to be cut short, however, for when his score stood at 3 he tamely returned one into Potter's hands. Nine wickets down for 267.

Bird was next in with Smith. Lanning's first ball to Bird went to the boundary for byes, and when Bird sent one to the on for four, 270 appearing on the board. The tiffin ball sounded with nine wickets down for 271, Smith and Bird being left together.

Bird could do nothing with his fast deliveries, and was completely beaten time after time, making futile slashes into space. Lanning had gone on at the eastern end in place of Potter, and sent down his first over to Smith. Off his fourth ball Smith skied a ball over his wicket, and Drummond added another to his tally of victims. Smith had scored to by means of most erratic cricket. Bird was not out.

The innings had realised 274, Hongkong thus leading their rivals by 41 runs. At 2.30 Shanghai again took a turn with the Parkes and V. H. Lanning being first in. Lumsden opened the trundling for Hongkong. Lanning opened with a single with a single, and Parkes shortly after followed suit. Hancock went on at the eastern end, his first ball rising awkwardly and grazing Lanning's jaw. Lanning twined off the wicket from Lumsden nicely to leg for four, and after a couple more had been added the ball went to the boundary as the result of an overthrow.

At this juncture the band of the 93rd Burmas entered the ground, and took up their position in the north-east corner. Lumsden scored a single with a late cut off Lumsden, and the ten was hoisted. The home fielding seemed a trifle lax hereabouts. The wicket appeared to be wearing somewhat, and the ball was getting up in an awkward fashion. Hancock was bowling well, and runs were difficult to obtain off him. The game was somewhat tedious and scoring was slow, singles being the leading feature so far, both men showing extreme caution. Parkes scored a risky single to leg off Lumsden, and Lanning followed with a nice stroke to the on, which brought up 30 on the board after half-an-hour's play. Parkes smashed one from Lumsden well to the on, and opening out a trifle, sent the next ball with a forward drive along the carpet to the screen, but only a single resulted. Parkes with a hit to square leg brought up the 30, but soon relapsed into inactivity again. Parkes made a risky glance to leg off Hancock for a single.

Pearce went on now in place of Lumsden at the Pavilion end, Parkes snickered a single off his first to the off.

Dixon relieved Hancock at the other end, Parkes taking the first over, but the double change did not increase the rate of scoring. The forty was up at a quarter past three, but the cricket was as tedious as ever. Parkes lifted a ball from Pearce waiting. It looked as if he was to get a "life," but he failed to hold it. Parkes lifted one of Dixon's to the long field, but H. Hancock could not get under it. At this moment—half-past three—the band of the 93rd Burmas struck up "God Save the King" as H.R. the Governor entered the ground.

The ball still continued to bump in a most erratic fashion and both batsmen sustained some nasty body blows. When fifty was on the board Lanning returned one to Dixon, who made no mistake and closed his account for him. Lanning had scored 20. One wicket for 53.

Moule did not appear particularly at home with Bird's slow, but at length drove him well to the on boundary, and sent the 70 up. He followed this with a forward drive past the screen to the on boundary, and W. H. Moule followed. Bird went on at the pavilion end in place of Pearce. Parkes got him away for four to leg from the first ball, and scored a couple of singles. Another wicket soon fell, Dixon finding his way to Parkes' stumps when he had scored 36. Two for 62.

T. Wallace was the in-coming batsman, and faced Dixon. Off Dixon's second ball he was caught in the slips by Smith before he had scored. Three for 62.

Potter the skipper of the team, succeeded and stood up to Dixon, the first ball going to the boundary for 2. The last ball of the over he turned to leg for a brace.

At this moment smoke from the Naval Yard again partially eclipsed the view of the play. Moule appeared to be playing the bowling with ease, although not scoring fast.

Potter gave a half chance to Lumsden at mid-off, and then returned one to Dixon who made no mistake with it, this being his fourth victim. Potter had scored two. Four for 74.

Following are detailed scores—

SHANGHAI, 1ST INNINGS.

F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c Arthur, b Pearce	10
W. J. Turnbull, b Dixon	81
W. H. Moule, c Smith, b Pearce	40
H. R. Parkes, c Heath, b R. Hancock	25
C. E. Dunman, not out	1
C. C. Dew, c Arthur, b Bird	24
V. H. Lanning, st Arthur, b Bird	10
C. V. Lanning, lbw, b Dixon	12
T. Wallace, c Bird, b Pearce	2
S. M. Wallace, c Pearce, b Lumsden	20
J. Drummond, c R. Hancock, b Lumsden	2
Extras	12
Total	229

HONGKONG, 1ST INNINGS.

R. Hancock, (Capt.) c and b Potter	48
L. Heath, c and b Lanning	3
J. T. Dixon, c Drummond b Potter	81
W. F. Lumsden, c Drummond b Turnbull	25
H. Hancock, c Drummond b Potter	7
T. E. Pearce	1
H. Arthur, c and b Potter	33
R. E. O. Bird, not out	5
J. C. A. J. b Turnbull	47
T. Sercombe Smith, c Drummond b Lanning	10
C. M. G. Burnie, c Dew, b Potter	16
Extras	17
Total	274

SHANGHAI, 2ND INNINGS.

F. W. Potter, (Capt.) c and b Dixon	3
W. J. Turnbull, c A. J. b Bird	31
W. H. Moule, lbw, b Dixon	21
H. R. Parkes, c Dixon	36
C. E. Dunman, not out	1
C. C. Dew, c Lanning, b Bird	27
V. H. Lanning, c and b Dixon	20
O. W. Lanning, c Dixon, b Smith	16
T. Wallace, c Smith, b Dixon	10
S. M. Wallace, not out	8
J. Drummond, not out	0
Extras	74
Total	178

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
HONGKONG.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lumsden	11.4	2	41	2
Bird	16	2	41	2
Hancock (R.)	13	3	41	1
Pearce	11	4	35	3
Dixon	15	3	47	2
Smith	1	0	9	0
Hancock (H.)	1	0	1	0

SHANGHAI.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dew	13	1	48	0
Dunman	6	0	21	0
Potter	34	12	53	5
V. H. Lanning	21	2	73	3
W. Moule	6	0	34	0
Turnbull	19	4	28	2

THE HONGKONG TEAM.

A few individual details as to the men composing the Eleven will be of interest.

H. Hancock—Will no doubt captain the team. Is the safest bat Hongkong possesses. Is especially strong in driving and cutting to the off. An old Interport player. Scored 94 against Singapore in 1901 and 68 against Shanghai. Last year's score against Shanghai.

Bowls a right-hand medium pace ball, with a break from the off. Usually goes on first change. Fields in slips.

Lieut. Lumsden—One of the best men in the team. A good performer with both bat and ball. Will probably open the home innings with Hancock. Is a powerful hitter on the off, made 149 against Shanghai last year. Will no doubt be relied upon to do most of the tunding. Bowls a medium fast right-hand over-the-cricket ball, with an off break. Excellent field in the slips.

Lieut. Heath—A very strong bat, powerful hitter, particularly on the off. Is a brilliant field at cover point.

H. Hancock—Equally capable in both departments of the game. Is a strong hitter. Bowls a slow right-hand ball, with an off break. Fields at third man and deep field. Played last year against Shanghai, and put in some smart fielding. Has played for Kobe against Yokohama on two occasions, on each of which he scored over 100. Is a safe catch.

T. Sercombe Smith—The veteran of the team. Has played for the last 12 or 13 years in Interport cricket. A very steady all-round man, and sure catch. A careful bat. Bowls a slow right-hand ball which comes up quickly off the pitch, with a break to the off. Fields at extra cover.

J. T. Dixon—Probably the best all-round player in the team. Bowls a medium fast right-hand ball over the wicket, but meets with a certain amount of bad luck. Is a solid bat, and scores freely all round the wicket, his favourite stroke being a drive to the off boundary. Can field anywhere, a certain catch; never misses. Played last year at Shanghai.

R. E. O. Bird—A left-handed bat and bowler. Sends down a slow ball just above the wicket. A somewhat uncertain bat. Generally fields in the slips—usually a safe catch. Played last year.

Arthur—Got his place for his brilliant fielding. Is equally good either at third man or in the deep field. Throws in strongly and accurately. Is a moderate change bowler, with a slow right arm off-break delivery. A fair bat when set. Would do better were he to try and play carefully instead of hitting out.

Burnie—A new man. A steady, patient bat, and a good field at mid-off. Is apt to take matters a little too leisurely when fielding. Arrived here last Saturday so is probably a trifle out of practice. Very good when in form. Is a reliable bat. Has rendered invaluable service to Hongkong on more than one occasion with the bat. Has taken part in the last five Interports.

T. E. Pearce—A good steady bat, with varied strokes all round the wicket. Is a good right arm off-break bowler, medium fast. A brilliant field anywhere. Will probably figure at point on Friday. A safe catch. Also played last year at Shanghai.

The team chosen to play again Shanghai will not necessarily be the same against Singapore.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

Subjoined is a general description of the players coming from the Northern port for the matches, which should be of considerable interest to local enthusiasts.

F. W. Potter (captain)—A good all-round man, both with bat and ball. Usually opens the bowling, with Dew, and may generally be counted upon to secure wickets. Is also a first-rate field in the slips. Won his spurs long ago in Interport cricket, having played against Japan in 1900, and Hongkong in 1902 and 1903.

A. J. Turnbull—Probably the best man in the team. Has taken part in the last three Interports with Potter. Is an excellent performer with bat and ball—has been credited with being the best bat in the East. Makes an excellent field at point—a safe catch. Usually first change bowler. Has just arrived here from Borneo.

W. H. Moule—Another old Interport player. One of the safest bats east of Suez. Is a good field, and a fair change bowler.

H. R. Parkes—A new man to Shanghai cricket, this being his first season there. Can be coupled with W. H. Moule as a brilliant bat. An excellent field, but no bowler. Is a University man, and just failed to obtain his Blue.

C. E. Dunman—Only a fair bat, being played chiefly for his bowling. Is a medium pace left-handed bowler. Moderate field. G. C. Dew—An

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

GENERAL REJOICING.

To-day His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII, of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India, has attained his sixty-third birthday, and Hongkong has rejoiced and put on its gala dress of bunting. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House, Military and Naval Headquarters, and at Headquarters House. The Government, and many private offices were closed, as were also the schools throughout the Colony. The ships in the harbour made full display of their flags, all being dressed from stem to stern, while several of the foreign Consuls displayed the British flag alongside those of their own country. The usual Royal salutes were fired both ashore and afloat, while at noon the members of the Consular Corps in Hongkong called at Government House, to offer their congratulations and pay their respects to H.E. the Governor, on behalf of His Majesty. All offices and shops which were not closed in the morning put up their shutters at noon.

It was a happy inspiration which led H.E. Major General Villiers Hutton to order the parade for the morning instead of the evening as heretofore, as this gave all concerned a better chance of holiday-making, and judging by appearances all around, they did not fail to take full advantage of the opportunity, while the ricksha and chair coolies, to say nothing of the Electric tram, must have reaped a perfect harvest, if even, the former did not understand why!

To-night His Excellency the Governor gives an official Birthday Dinner-party, at Government House, after which he will be "At Home" to welcome all callers. Many private dinner parties are also set for this evening.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

Never perhaps in its annals did the Happy Valley present such a gay and brilliant appearance in the early hours of the day as it did this morning when all Hongkong appeared to turn out to witness the Garrison Parade held in honour of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII.

In command of the troops was H.E. Major General Villiers Hutton, C.B., who was accompanied by his staff, comprising Captain E. S. Ward, A.D.C. Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., C.S.O. Major R. J. Ross, D.A.Q.M.G., and Lieut. Col. F. E. Kent, O.C.R.A.

The Naval Brigade consisted of 322 men from H.M.S. *Vengeance*, under the command of Commander Gaunt, R.N., Lieut. Moir, commanding the seamen, and Capt. Harris, R.M.A., commanding the marines.

The whole body of the forces, naval and military, presented a very smart and workmanlike appearance, and executed the movements mentioned below with excellent precision, while the volume of cheers literally rent the heavens.

To-day being the day appointed for celebrating the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty King Edward VII at this station the Royal Standard was hoisted at Headquarters House, and the Union Flag on board the hospital ship *Wentworth*.

A Royal Salute was fired from the Saluting Battery in conformity with the Royal Navy. The troops in Garrison were drawn up in line facing S.W. and parallel to the racing track, at 12 paces interval, with bayonets fixed, in order of precedence of Corps, at 9.45 a.m.

Naval Brigade.
Royal Garrison Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
1st Sherwood Foresters.
H.K.S.B.R.G.A.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
9th Burma Infantry.
114th Mahrattas.

The Naval Brigade was on the right of the line; Regiments of the Indian Army being on the left of the Volunteers.

The 15 pounders of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. were on the track on the right of the line. Bands were massed in rear of the centre under the Bandmaster of the 1st Sherwood Foresters.

The General Officer Commanding, H.E. Major General Villiers Hutton, was accompanied by his staff, and a trumpeter (detailed by the O.C.R.A.) They met him near the Golf Club at 9.45 a.m. The Garrison, Police and Local Company Royal Engineers, kept the ground under the direction of the Garrison Sergeant Major.

Adjutants and Markers were on the ground at 9.10 a.m.

Officers attending the Parade as spectators wore "Review Order" White.

The P.M.O. made the necessary Medical arrangements, and the C.R.E. arranged for the saluting flags, and flagstaff in conjunction with the C.O.O.

The O.C.A.S.C. provided the Royal Standard which was unfurled on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor on the ground, which took place punctually at 10 a.m. H.E. being accompanied by Captain H. Smith, and Havildor Bhadrada Sha.

The following were the movements executed. Officers Commanding units gave the Executive word of Command for each movement on the last sound of a "G" from the Trumpeter. The preparatory word being given by the General Officer Commanding.

(a) Division came to attention and sloped arms.
(b) Division—Royal Salute—Present Arms.
(c) Division sloped arms. Inspection by H.E. the Governor.
(d) Division fired a feu-de-joie.
(e) Division fired bayoneted and sloped arms.
(f) Division—Royal Salute—Present Arms.
(g) Division sloped arms.
(h) Division ordered arms.
(i) Division removed head dresses.
(j) Division gave 3 cheers, taking the time from the General Officer Commanding and ringing cheers they were.

(k) Division marched past in column and afterwards formed up in line of quarter columns, on original alignment, at 12 paces interval.
(l) Officers and Colours took post in "Review Order."
(m) Division sloped arms.
(n) Division advanced in "Review Order." Bands started playing on last sound of "G."

(o) Division halted.
(p) Division Royal Salute—Present Arms.
(q) Division sloped arms.
(r) Division ordered arms.
(s) Troops returned to Barracks, on the conclusion of these movements.

After the inspection by H.E. the Governor, His Excellency took up his position by the Royal Standard, and the first seven guns of the H.K.S.B.R.G.A. fired, which was followed by the first round of a feu-de-joie, by the whole of the troops, the band playing the first part of the National Anthem. This was repeated until the 21st guns had completed the salute and the troops the third round of the feu-de-joie, the band finally playing the National Anthem right through in good style. The final march past was executed in splendid style, all the units moving as one man, the Naval Brigade being especially remarkable for

the good form displayed. The Royal Standard, at the saluting base, it was remarked, made a poor showing, as the flagstaff was much too short, so that in the result, there being but the light breeze blowing, and not sufficient to float it in the air, the corner dragged on the ground—scarcely a fitting resting place for the Royal Standard! Everything else went well, and without a hitch, and proved a very imposing and impressive function.

To-morrow, Thursday the 10th inst., will be observed as a holiday by the troops in Garrison, and Headquarters Offices will be closed except for business of a pressing nature.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a monthly meeting of the general committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, on Wednesday, 9th October, at 3.30 p.m., present—Mr. E. A. Hewitt (Chairman), D.R. Law (Vice-Chairman), Hon. W. J. Gresson, Messrs. A. Haupt, N. A. Sieb, J. R. Smith, R. C. Wilcox, A. G. Wood, Hon. R. Sheehan (ex officio), and A. R. Lowe, Secretary.

The minutes of monthly meeting held on 9th ultimo were read and confirmed.

QUARANTINE.

It was reported that the Hon. Colonial Secretary had courteously informed the Chamber of the removal of quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong by the authorities at the ports of Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Newchwang and Bangkok.

The Chairman referred to the correspondence regarding the stringent restrictions at Newchwang, and it was agreed to let the matter drop in view of the extraordinary circumstances in which the authorities were placed this year.

ZONE TIME.

Further correspondence was read, and it was decided to recommend the Government to bring in Zone Time on the 1st January, 1905. The Secretary was authorised to publish the whole correspondence.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

The correspondence relating to the recent joint letter to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking from the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hongkong was read and passed for publication.

PARIS SANITARY CONVENTION.

The copy of the new Convention on which the Government have asked the Chamber to give their opinion regarding its adaptability for use in Hongkong was discussed at some length and referred to a Sub-Committee for further report.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS. Further discussion took place on the above subject, and the matter was again adjourned until the next meeting.

NEW OFFICES.

The Chairman said that this was the first occasion they had met in the new offices, which would be found more convenient under existing conditions in which to transact the business of the Chamber than the old room; but the Committee would not doubt experience a feeling of regret in vacating the room in the City Hall, in which so much good work had been done for mercantile interests of the Colony by their predecessors.

It was resolved that the settling of the terms of the three years lease of the two offices—rented by the Chamber from Messrs. Sheehan, Tomes and Co., should be left to the discretion of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman and Mr. A. R. Lowe (Secretary), who are empowered to sign the lease.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

The following correspondence has passed between the Chambers of Commerce and the foreign Representative at Peking on the subject of China's currency.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1904.

Sir, I have the honour to refer you to the correspondence which passed last year between your Chamber and the Hongkong Chamber in relation to the presentation of a petition to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking requesting that Body to urge on the Chinese Government the imperative necessity of taking steps to establish a uniform National Coinage throughout China as a first step towards the institution of currency arrangements of a less fluctuating character than those at present in use.

The importance of not allowing this matter to pass into oblivion was referred to by the members of this Chamber at their recent Annual Meeting, and my Committee are anxious to know whether your Chamber is willing to make further joint representations to the Diplomatic Body at Peking with the object of urging it to a course of action of a more determined nature than a mere expression of sympathy as was the case last year.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply.—I have, &c.

A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Leslie J. Cubitt, Esq., Secretary, General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

The Secretary of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce replied that his Committee were fully in accord with the Hongkong Committee in thinking it desirable to keep the question of currency reform constantly before the Diplomatic Body at Peking, and he sent for consideration a draft of letter, having for its object the awakening of the Diplomatic Body to this letter for definite action.

This letter was slightly amended by the Hongkong Committee to meet their views, and they suggested that a copy should be forwarded to each member of the Diplomatic Body. The letter was as follows:—

(Enclosure.)

Sir, In September of last year, we, the undersigned Chambers of Commerce, had the honour to address Your Excellency on the subject of the instability of exchange and the pressing need for the prompt introduction into China of remedial measures.

In the Memorial setting forth our views, we ventured to emphasize the importance of the Diplomatic Corps urging upon the Chinese Government the imperative necessity of their taking in hand without delay the establishment of a uniform National Coinage as provided for by Treaty.

The acknowledgment of the receipt of the Memorial which we had the honour to receive from Your Excellency in the following October was all that could be desired as an expression of appreciation of, and sympathy with, the object we had in view, but nearly a year having elapsed without its being apparent that any material result might be looked for, we are constrained again to broach the subject with the object of finding out whether further representations on the strength of this letter from the Foreign Commercial Bodies in China, made through Your Excellency to the Chinese Government, will enable some assurance of a more tangible nature than that I present received being readily available in reply.

It would appear to us that the Chinese Government are not fully alive to the necessity of carrying out their Treaty obligations in this

matter, and that the Treaty Powers are justified in bringing some pressure to bear in order to ensure the due observance of the same.—We have, &c.

Chairman, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Chairman, Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce.
To His Excellency Baron Czikann, Minister for Austria-Hungary and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Peking.

MARINE COURT.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

IMPORTANT RULING.

This morning before Hon. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, Harbour Master, and Marine Magistrate, George C. Dunning, Master of the British steamer *Salfordia*, charged twenty-one of the crew with wilfully continuing to disobey the lawful orders of the complainant on board the ship and refusing to proceed to sea, since the 5th inst., at Victoria Harbour. George C. Dunning, Master of the s.s. *Salfordia*, stated:—The defendants, 21 in number, signed on at Cardiff to proceed to Manila, and any other ports or places between 7° N and 60° S, on a three years' agreement.

I left Cardiff on the 12th of August last, and proceeded on my voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, calling at Durban for bunker coal. After leaving Durban I proceeded to Labuan for bunker coal. The day after my arrival there I received instructions by cable to take in sufficient coal to take me to Vladivostok. Soon after I called all the crew together and informed them that the vessel was ordered to proceed to Vladivostok, and I asked them if they had any objections to going there. The whole of the crew refused. I tried to reason with them, but with no effect at the time. Three or four days later I again put the question, and they again refused. I called this decision by the owners and I received instructions to proceed to Hongkong to prosecute the men for refusing to proceed on the voyage according to agreement. I arrived here on the 5th inst. and asked for a summons on the 7th inst.

By the Court: There was no mention made of the vessel carrying contraband when the articles were signed. No remarks were made or interest displayed about my making the voyage round the Cape. I have had no difficulties with the defendants in respect to their duties, everything having so far gone on as usual. I was authorised while at Labuan to offer inducements to these men to proceed. The bonus offered was two months' pay. Should any of the men express their willingness now to proceed I am prepared to withdraw the charge against them.

To the defendants: You have heard the charge. Before hearing any further evidence I am desirous of affording you an opportunity of altering your decision. You will possibly urge good reasons for your actions in your defence, but your case may, probably will, present difficulties, and in my opinion, taking into consideration that you have been offered a bonus to proceed, when they all declared their persistence in their refusal to proceed. H. Jansen, donkeyman, representing the defendants, stated:—We signed articles to proceed to Manila via Durban and never went to Manila. With respect to proceeding to Vladivostok we refuse for the following reasons:—

Several ships have been destroyed and lives lost in this contraband trade, owing to striking mines and other causes, in the vicinity of Russian Ports. We have also received newspaper cuttings concerning the hardships endured by the crew of the s.s. *Chellenham* who were sent to England via Siberia, and which at this time of year, when we have no warm clothing, would be a great hardship.

By the Court: What reasons have you to suppose you would be sent home via Siberia? H. Jansen: We were informed we should be sent home from Vladivostok. Master, recalled: The only reason for this statement is that I informed the crew if the vessel was captured they would be sent home. H. Jansen, continued: We had no reason whatever to suppose that the coal would be discharged elsewhere than at Manila.

We were neither informed nor led in any way to suppose that we were carrying contraband; had we been so informed we would not have signed on.

By the Court: We are willing to proceed in the ship anywhere but to belligerent ports, provided we are not carrying contraband. Master, recalled: It is stated on the ship's manifest that the coal is intended for Manila.

Each of the crew expressed here his agreement with what their spokesman had said. The Hon. Barnes-Lawrence, in summing up, said: The points I have had to consider in determining this case are as follows:—Articles were signed by which the men were pledged to proceed to Manila in this vessel, with a cargo of coal, where they were under the belief it would be discharged. On arrival at Labuan the master was informed that the coal was intended for Vladivostok, and on communicating this news to the crew they refused, for reasons stated, to proceed to that port. By the general and customary terms of the agreement the crew also undertook to proceed anywhere within certain latitudes, viz., 7° N. and 60° S. and under the normal conditions of an ordinary voyage, service between these limits would not have been disputed. The statement, however, made by the men as to the treatment recently accorded to certain neutral vessels carrying contraband of war, admit unfortunately of no contradiction, while should Vladivostok be again bombarded, this vessel being in the harbour at the time, danger to life may reasonably be apprehended. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration that the crew were not informed, when they signed articles, that the vessel was carrying contraband, I am unable to regard the decision of the defendants in declining to proceed as an offence applicable to punishment, and I consequently dismiss the charge.

FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

OFFICER'S CABIN OUTTED.

At about half past eight last night, the fire bell rang out, causing diners to jump from their seats, servants running in to tell their masters that a big ship in the harbour was on fire. It was then noticed that the s.s. *Wo Sang*, lying off Jardine's Wharf, was ringing her fire-bells, while flames were seen issuing from one of the cabin port-holes. The Water Police were soon on the spot when it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the second officer's cabin, and burning through the port hole had set fire to the afterwing which, by the spars, was soon burnt down, the deck being also slightly charred. The prompt action of the Water Police soon had the flames under, and thus possibly saved the vessel from destruction. The second officer, it is stated, lost all his personal effects, his cabin being completely gutted. An inquiry will, no doubt, discover the cause of the unfortunate outbreak.

MASONIC QUADRILLE LUB.

8th inst.
The Masonic Quadrille Club opened its season last night with a very enjoyable dance which was quite up to the mark of those so much enjoyed last year, and was a pronounced success, as are all functions pioneered by that energetic president, Mr. H. O. Wolfe, who certainly is endowed with the knack of carrying off his entertainment schemes through to a successful issue. Many of the old faces so familiar at these dances last season were again noticeable amongst the dancers, and the general lack of formality seemed to give ease to all. Mr. J. Vanstone had got the floor into perfect condition for dancing, and it shone like a mirror, magnetising the feet of the trippers in the light fantastic steps of the many dances. A well arranged programme of dance music was well executed by Sergeant Fielding on the piano, and Staff-Sergeant Jenkins, R.N., on the violin, and they kept the trippers at it until a very early hour this morning. An excellent supper, under the supervision of "Bieward" Kington, was done full justice to, while the duties of masters of ceremonies were very ably carried out by Messrs. W. H. E. Smith and J. J. Sibbitt. The second dance of the season, we are informed, will be held on the 5th of December.

THE ATTACK ON A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.

ANOTHER VERSION.

It will be remembered by our readers that some days ago, we reported a case of an alleged murderous attack on a Customs' officer, named G. M. Carter, in the New Territory. A report was made, by the alleged victim, to the police of the occurrence, and by dint of their exertions and inquiries in the locality they managed to find the coolie who had been engaged to carry Carter's luggage. He made no attempt to deny anything or hide any of the facts, but stated that the murderous attack was not made upon Mr. Carter, but by the latter upon the coolies for reason that he could give, and certainly the appearance of the coolie appeared to uphold his story, for he presented a very battered pair of ears, leg and back when brought to the Central Station by the police, nor did he look like a murderer, but rather like a harmless imbecile. However, from Mr. Carter's report he was charged with the alleged assault, and notice sent to Mr. Carter to attend the Court this morning to prosecute. The case being called on it was found that Mr. Carter was not present, and as there was no prosecuting witness against the coolie, who appeared to tell a straight story, Mr. Hazeldan discharged the man. From inquiries subsequently made by the police it transpired that Mr. Carter had not been seen or heard of since the day after the alleged attack upon him, and his whereabouts were entirely unknown to anybody either in his office or his district in the New Territory.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

S.S. "WANG FAT" SEIZED.

TWO PIRATES CAPTURED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wuchow, Nov. 5th, 1904.
At 5.30 a.m. to-day a British steam launch, the *Wang Fat*, trading between Wuchow and Kowloon, started on her journey. Before proceeding she had to come down to the Customs House where the launches are examined for arms, &c.

This morning, however, she dropped down on the opposite side of the river to the Customs House, and half-an-hour afterwards her agent came down and reported to the Customs' officials that pirates had captured her launch. Soldiers were thereupon embarked in another launch, which proceeded to give chase. The *Wang Fat* was going down river instead of up.

The launch with soldiers, which went in chase of the *Wang Fat*, found her beached about 20 miles below Wuchow. The soldiers went ashore and succeeded in capturing two pirates who were making off over the hills with part of the pirated booty. One of these men (a huge muscular fellow) has been brought back to Wuchow. On his way back he made a number of determined attempts at suicide. The other pirate has been detained at Fong Chuen, as it was soldiers from that place who captured him. The captured pirate is a typical desperado.

Great credit is due to the local soldiers and officials for the way they promptly gave chase. Several soldiers were wounded in the *Wang Fat*. The pirates took about twelve 4,000 worth of goods and money out of the *Wang Fat*.

The soldiers are still scouring the country after the remainder of the piratical gang. This is one of the most barefaced piracies we have had to record lately. The launch was seized right in the harbour of Wuchow.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

AND SUBSIDIARY COINAGE.

At the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council, on the 28th ult., when the second reading of the Supply Bill was introduced, the Hon. J. M. Allison, speaking on the question of the local currency, said:—

I notice that under the heading of "Interest" (although what possible connection there is between "Profit on 'Silver Coin' and 'Interest' is difficult to conceive but so it has been put in former years and will I suppose continue), that in 1903 no profit is expected from the sale of "Silver Coins." These coins (owing to the currency reform which has passed so successfully through its early stages), have drifted back to the Colony in very large numbers, and to such an extent, as to distinctly become a burden to the trade of the Colony.

I hope the time is not far distant when Government will make up its mind to withdraw a larger proportion of the coin from the Colony. Some time ago I drew from Government the information that these coins had never been distributed on any particular plan, but have been given out whenever they happened to be wanted. Whilst we had not control over the currency of the Colony this may well have served its end, but now that we have a currency of our own, I think it behooves Government to take some steps to see that the issue of subsidiary coinage is in some proportion to the other coinage in circulation.

A FINANCIAL EPOCH.

While touching on our currency it may be noted that for the first time in the history of the Colony the revenue will be collected in its own currency, and not in the currency of any foreign power.

The Government deserve the best thanks of the Commercial Community for the judicious way in which they have carried through the introduction of the new currency, and the depreciation of the old. It is fortunate that

the Government's policy has been to study more the necessities of trade, than to slavishly follow the procedure as laid down by the scheme of Conversion, and in this respect they have been wise, even although "fixity," which is aimed at, may be more difficult to maintain, when once secured.

"Fixity" is no doubt a very desirable thing, where it can be secured without adversely affecting the trade of the Colony, but it is by no means proved that such is the case. Sir, I have every confidence that nothing will be done to rush "fixity" even if such were possible, without every consideration being given to the effect on trade.

THE TIME FOR DEVIATION.

We are now in the position that India was when she closed her Mints, and the framers of the currency scheme appear to have thought that what was successful in India must necessarily be successful in the Straits.

India, is a self-contained Continent with a surplus population; the "Straits" a Colony, entirely dependent for its very existence on the import of its food supplies, with an alien population, constantly on the move. Could the conditions be more different?

To a free exchange of commodities without let or hindrance, the prosperity of this Colony is to a very large extent attributable, and that portion of the currency scheme which recommended the prohibition of the export of our own currency, and which the Government have set aside, would, in effect, have set up a barrier to free trade, and I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming that the backward trend of our trade which has been so noticeable during the past 12 months, is chiefly due to the restrictions set on the free movements of the currency. There is still a barrier left, and that is the prohibition against the free importation of the British and Mexican dollars, but this I hope will soon be rescinded.

OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

In the course of his speech, turning to the question of small silver in the Colony, the Colonial Secretary remarked:—Undoubtedly there had been very large quantities brought in of late and they had written to Hongkong to try and find out where it had been stored.

It appeared that the thrifty Chinaman was prepared to pay 50 cents a thousand to get them from there. The Hon.ble member had criticised the method of distribution of small silver, but he knew of no other way of finding out what was wanted than that of allowing people to express their wants by asking.

Sir John Anderson said:—I was very much interested to hear the opinions which were felt on the steps which have been taken with regard to the currency scheme. The small coins have become so popular here because the presumption that the small coin would come back here, as soon as the dollar became appreciated, was right. The dollar currency became appreciated and naturally the small coins flowed back into the place where they were worth more than they were in the places of the appreciation. The whole question, however, is one of such importance and intricacy, that it is not one in which it would be wise to give any premature expression of opinion. I may say, however, that hitherto in the steps we have taken we have had the most cordial co-operation of the banks of the Colony, who have placed at our disposal all the information we have required, and who have co-operated most fully and helped us in all the steps we have taken. I should like therefore to take this opportunity of thanking them publicly for the invaluable assistance they have given the Government in this matter, up to the present, and to express the hope that in future steps we may have to take, we may meet with the same generous treatment.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY QUESTION.

The work of the Hankow-Canton railway in Kwangtung is at present at a standstill. At the request of Sheng Kung Pao, the foreign employees have been recalled by their respective Consuls at Canton, and the minor bonds have been ordered not to be issued. The Wai Wu Pu has been informed by the China-Amer. Development Co. that all these steps are caused by Sheng Kung Pao, and that demands of indemnity would be presented to the Head office. Mr. Coager, American Minister at Peking, has also notified the Wai Wu Pu that, in view of such methods of procedure, there would be demands of indemnity. The Wai Wu Pu has not yet decided how to proceed, and during the meeting with Mr. Coager only remarked that satisfactory arrangements would be effected.

Governor Wang Chueh Tung and the others interested sent here (Peking) a telegram the other day, as follows: with reference to the telegram sent by the Hunan gentry in the middle of the 7th moon, according to which it was stated that, after the cancellation of the agreement, the transfer should be American and that one Pashu (probably the same as Pashu) would take up the transfer, we have to intimate that a telegram was sent to Wang Yi Wu, by way of making inquiry, and subsequently a reply was received to the effect that the man was unknown, and the telegram had never been sent by them, and much speculation was occasioned as to its source. Further that the telegram was sent from the Hunan Governor's Yamen, and was officially sealed, but that the culprit so audacious as to send such a telegram should be arrested and punished. The reply went on to say that all along the idea of the Hunan gentry was to have the agreement cancelled, and to take up the management themselves, free of foreign intervention. The Wai Wu Pu has telegraphed to the Hunan Governor, instructing him to make investigations.

On the 14th day Sheng Kung Pao sent here (Peking) a telegram as follows: Work has been stopped. Arrangements have been made by the company to pay up all the working expenses. Pashu started for Peking on the 9th. Negotiations of the matter will be carried out by Taotai Chang Ho Ling. Strength is being gained in the stipulation that the transfer should be American. The Board is hereby requested to order Chang Taotai to Peking, so that he may carry out negotiations together with H. E. Wu Ting Fang, who is the original negotiator. As to indemnity I will uphold what I have already said and protest against indemnity to the last.

It was approved by J. E. Wu Ting Fang in regard to the taking up of the transfer by Pashu. Owing to the sound opinions of the Hunan gentry and the subsequent approval of H. E. Wu, Kob La Grand Council, then made the decision. As to the discussion of the cancellation of the agreement with the U.S. Minister at Peking, the possibility of Pashu taking up the transfer, and the preparations by the Hunan and Kwangtung gentry, much remains yet to be seen. It is evident how the Government deals with the question.

At the beginning of this month the Hunan gentry wired Taotai Huang Shou Yuen of the Hunan Mining Bureau at Peking, that in connection with the cancellation of the agreement it is intended to appoint a representative whose business it will be to petition the case to the Wai Wu Pu, Shanghai, and the various provincial Viceroys and Governors.—*Universal Gazette*.

HOPE FOR THE HEMP INDUSTRY.

The success of the young American inventor, Mr. Robert Edward Lindsay, in perfecting a machine that will accomplish as much in a day of stripping hemp as the combined efforts of two men could possibly accomplish in many days, cannot but revolutionize the hemp industry in the Philippines, where it has been under an unmistakable cloud for some years.

The long period of total or partial non-productiveness of the hemp plantations of the island sent the price of that staple soaring, until, after the opening of the ports of Leyte and Samar, the price was so high that almost any grade of hemp would pay the grower and the stripper as well as the best quality of abaca paid in the old and new bellum days. Being children of nature and victims of Philipinitis they chose the easier path—to take the customary wage and profit and turn out the poorer grade of hemp, rather than to take pride in their work, turn out the very best hemp that their farms would produce and that their hands could prepare, and earn more money and make larger profits. Sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof, and straightway the evil abode with them. The deteriorated quality of hemp caused a hue and cry that was heard of the world around, wherever the wire fibre is twisted into rope or cable. Yellow, tarnished hemp, rotten in places, took the place of the gleaming bright silvery strands, strong as wire and cutting as a knife that had once been the pride and glory of the Philippines. The complaint reached the ears of the secretary of agriculture of the United States from so many different quarters that he recommended that the government out here do something to prevent the market for the famous Manila hemp being ruined altogether. There did not seem to be any way by which the planters of the Philippine islands could be compelled by legislation to produce a better quality so long as their own misguided avarice made them believe that it was more profitable to produce the poorer kind.

It was all in the manner in which the stalks were treated. Instead of being stripped while still fresh, which, as a matter of fact, is most ruelly hard work, they were allowed to rot in the rain upon the ground until stripped easily. The rotting was what spoiled the colour of the hemp and sometimes made the fibres faithless. It does not require much demonstration to prove that when ropes of a certain kind of hemp get a reputation of being unreliable that shipowners, miners and others, who have use for great quantities of rope, will seek other kinds upon which to risk valuable lives and property.

Now the new machine, with the strength of horses instead of men, tears the tissues of the hemp stalk and comb out the strands of fibre in all their pristine strength and silvery beauty. The hemp can be combed out so fast that there will be no comparison between the cost of the old and the new methods. The difference will be so great and the improvement in quality so universal that a machine will pay for itself long before the harvest season is over. There will not be any difficulty about the hemp-growers adopting the machine on account of old fogeyism or ancient prejudice, after the first season. The bright, clean hemp of superlative quality that will result from the use of the machine will quickly restore the prestige of Manila hemp and crowd the dirty, tarnished stuff out of the market.

We have no fears for the success of the young inventor in getting capital to finance his new invention. That he is made of the right stuff is shown by the persistence with which he has clung to his ideal for three years of experimentation and disappointment.—*Manila Times*.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HEMP MARKET.

AT MANILA.

Writing from Manila on 31st ult., Messrs. Warner Barnes & Co., Ltd., state:—The hemp market over the past fortnight has been strong and at times excited and the large proportion of arrivals found buyers on the basis of \$24 for fair current.

At the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) the reported matter of the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha v. the captain and owners of the s.s. Prometheus* was heard in continuation.

Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. John Hastings) appeared for the Steamship Company, and Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the owners of the Norwegian steamer.

On the Court re-assembling, Mr. Slade reviewed the points he had made at the previous hearing, and gave an outline of what he proposed to continue in the shape of argument. He said that the Russian declaration included as absolute contraband all foodstuffs consigned to Japanese ports, and on that point he quoted the *London Gazette*.

Then he submitted that the Russian Prize Court at Vladivostok had self-interpreted the declaration on that point, and on that point he had referred to the American protest *re the Arcton*. Then he said, having regard to these facts, that it would be the duty of Russian cruisers to seize and send to Vladivostok any ships bound to Japanese ports carrying foodstuffs. He then contended that it was the duty of the parties to this charter when it was signed, and to ascertain the intention of the parties with regard to any particular clause, the Court would consider the cause, meaning and effect of the rest of the charter-party, and draw deductions therefrom in regard to the insertion of the clause in question, clause 37—not to carry contraband. Then again by the mere contract of hiring, apart from any special terms, a duty was imposed upon the charterers not to ship any goods, which might be subject to detention or forfeiture. Had the Captain signed or accepted the bill of lading, the ship-owners would have been liable as the shippers of cargo.

His Lordship said that whether those goods were contraband or not, the charterers must know that they were liable to seizure. What and why should a Russian care to what port of Japan a ship should go with enemy's goods, so long as that ship had the enemy's goods on board?

Mr. Slade replied that under the declaration Russia had agreed to be bound by the Treaty of Paris. She ought not to capture a ship covered by a neutral flag providing the ship had no contraband on board. Counsel was particularly impressed with the importance of the Nobel case in regard to his contentions. He cited many other authorities. Continuing, he argued that the sole purpose of inserting the clause 37 was not for the purpose of limiting the operation of the ordinary law, but for the purpose of making it absolutely clear that he was to run no risk of any kind or description, and to render impossible any dispute in such a regard.

After the interval for luncheon, Mr. Slade urged that the Captain was quite right in refusing to carry any cargo which might reasonably be regarded as liable to be captured. It was to obviate any such risk that the special clause (37) was inserted. The clause was meant that the Captain should not under any circumstances whatsoever carry anything which might be construed as contraband.

His Lordship said that if Russia had not a ship in the Pacific, and the vessel in question was ordered to trade, say between Kobe and Yokohama, could the master refuse to go merely in consequence of a receipt published in St. Petersburg declaring all ports in Japan blockaded and because Russia had declared certain articles to be contraband, which ordinarily were not considered contraband?

Mr. Slade, in reply, admitted that he might be somewhat obscure, and probably had not made his points quite as clear as His Lordship demanded. He failed to see how in the circumstances such an analogy could be introduced, as the Captain was not supposed to know how many Russian cruisers he might be coming in a foreign port, or were not, cruising in the neighborhood of the Japanese coast, and he (the Captain) must therefore abide by the conditions under which his vessel was chartered by the plaintiffs, and particularly bearing in mind clause 37. Counsel quoted from *Dimich v. Carlet* and other well known cases bearing on the legal position he had taken up on behalf of the defendants. He contended that the real meaning of the clause that the ship should not carry contraband was that she should not carry what Russia had declared contraband. This charter party was settled and agreed, though not actually signed before hostilities had broken out.

His Lordship said he would like some reason to think that the parties had in their minds something more than the ordinary and accepted meaning of the word "contraband."

Mr. Slade said the agreement was come to before the breaking out of hostilities, though it was signed actually the day after the news arrived in Hongkong that war had begun. It was well known at the time that Russia had a strong naval force, including many swift cruisers, gathered around her naval base in the North. Under the charter-party the ship might be taken to any open port in either China and Japan, whether near Russia's naval base or not, provided that she carried no contraband. The agreement was made with the full knowledge that the ship being a neutral ship would be free from capture if not carrying what according to Russian ideas would be contraband. She would, however, be liable to capture if she did carry contraband. The agreement was made with full knowledge that Russian ships of war, and Russian Prize Courts would be governed by the Russian declaration of contraband. The clause in question was primarily inserted to save the ship-owners from war risks. It was clearly within the knowledge of both parties to this contract, that the ordinary custom of ship-owners was to insure ships against ordinary peace losses. Now the ordinary form of policy was drawn warranted free from seizure or capture, and if the ship had been allowed to load contraband this policy would be avoided.

His Lordship—You put it to me that a ship captured unlawfully, according to recognised International Law, would forfeit her insurance? Mr. Slade—Absolutely.

His Lordship—Why? Mr. Slade—The reason is extremely simple, because at the time the insurance was effected, a material fact, which increased the risk of the insurers, had been concealed from them.

His Lordship observed that this was a view which could not be taken in this case, as at the time the agreement was made, there was no material fact concealed, because to the knowledge of the world, the ordinary meaning of contraband did not include foodstuffs, and only included foodstuffs from the time of the Russian declaration.

After some little discussion on the subject, His Lordship asked and Mr. Slade's request made a note of the same, together with the answer, whether there was anything to show that either party ever supposed that Russia would include foodstuffs among articles contraband.

The answer taken from the exhibits, was that there was a letter from the charterers dated the 20th February, only ten days after the signing of the charter, and prior to the declaration, from which it appeared that the master had a few days previously regarded Russian sugar as contraband.

Mr. Slade went on to argue that it was in the minds of the ship-owners that rice and sugar might be considered as possible contraband. He added that the loss to the charterers was non-existent, as he understood that a month later the ship was sub-chartered to the Chinese at an actual profit.

Mr. Sharp, interposing, discounted the importance of the previous statement, and said that the arbitrator found that this was entirely due to higher freights being obtainable, in consequence of the war.

Counsel for the defence, concluding for the day, said that what the Captain did was to entirely preclude the possibility of falling into the hands of the Russian cruisers, in which he was quite justified by the terms of the charter. The hearing was further adjourned.

At the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry S. Berkeley) the hearing of the action, *Osaka Shosen Kaisha v. the Captain and owners of the Norwegian steamer Prometheus*, was resumed. The previous day's proceedings in regard to the matter have been reported at some length in these columns already.

Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. John Hastings) again appeared for the charterers, and Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended.

Mr. Slade resuming his arguments, on the subject of contraband, submitted that the true meaning of International Law was to look at the true meaning of the phrase, as with regard to any particular war, as to what was regarded as contraband by the belligerents in that war, and he contended that there was not a single word in any work on International Law to controvert that proposition. His learned friend had asserted that, by International Law, contraband had a very limited meaning; but what he maintained was, what was laid down in books on International Law regarding contraband supported his previous contention. (Vide Hall on International Law.) Counsel proceeded to refer to the more important wars of the last century, and said that at any rate with regard to provisions, with which they were concerned, until the neutral nations forced the belligerents to modify their views, provisions were and might be contraband of war.

The English nation, bound by no treaty whatsoever, had by the negative of the British Crown, the right to declare what in war time it deemed to be contraband, and he submitted that, in this case, the Russians reserved to themselves the self-same right. The fact that this ship was trading between closed ports in Japan rendered her liable to confiscation and all the penalties attendant thereon. This, he submitted, was the application of the Rule of 1756 to this case. According to the award, it was believed by the Captain that his ship was to be engaged in one of the ordinary runs of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, probably between Japan and Formosa. Now it was clear that Mr. Arima, representing the charterers, never communicated what his instructions were to Messrs. Sander, Wieler & Co., and there was nothing to show that she was intended to be used for any other than open ports on the Japanese coast and in Formosa.

His Lordship—They must have known that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was a firm in Japan, and that the ship was chartered by such Japanese firm. Now Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co. are shipping agents, what would they naturally suppose the ship was being chartered for? Trading in Japan?

Mr. Slade—She might have been going to America. His Lordship—Oh, the might have been going to the South Pole.

Hon. E. H. Sharp—But America is excluded from the charter party. His Lordship—Would they not infer that she was destined for certain ports in Asia?

Mr. Slade said that it was expressly understood that the vessel was to be sent to open ports only, and what were open ports was explained by the Japanese themselves very clearly. Before the charter party was signed it was thought that the trading was to be only on the coast of Japan.

His Lordship—Would it not be a reasonable view for them to take, that the ship was engaged within the limits of the charter?

Mr. Slade—But the charter relates to open ports only. It is clear from extracts from Japanese law, that there is a sharp difference between open and non-open ports. I refer your Lordship to exhibit R. 2, which reads as follows: "No other vessel except Japanese ships shall be allowed to call at non-open ports in Japan, or to put in to trade at any of the non-open ports in Japan for the conveyance of passengers or cargo, except as the result of accident, or by having the special permission of the Minister in Charge." The meaning of open and non-open ports was further illustrated, Counsel said, by the extracts from the Treaties which had been put in.

His Lordship—If the conditions are fulfilled do the ports become open ports, within the meaning of the charter?

Mr. Slade—No, my Lord. His Lordship—No, my Lord. It is only a special permit to enter.

Counsel for the defence then read, at some length, extracts from the Treaties, and urged that by the charter only treaty ports, such as Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, were intended. Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co. had, no doubt, authority to enter into an ordinary agreement; but, in reply to the Bench, Counsel added, there was no evidence to show that they had expressed authority. Mr. Slade referred to the telegraphic correspondence between the owners and the charterers, and said that on the 19th March the owners cabled the agents from Norway: "Refuse all contraband." On the 23rd of the same month, Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co. wrote to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha informing them, that an additional sum of \$3,250 per month would be required, if the steamer was to be employed on the Inter-port coast trade, loading coal, rice, provisions, &c. The manager of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha replied the following day, remarking that he regarded the increase as most unreasonable, but did not say that the steamer would be obliged to go upon the Inter-port coast trade. His Lordship would notice that the owners objected to anything that might be considered contraband long before they could have been advised by mail, so that they must have obtained their information by the means of the telegraph. The owners, while confirming the charter in its original form, declined to sanction Inter-port coastal trade in the absence of an extra payment of \$3,250. This being refused by the charterers, Inter-port trading was not agreed upon, and this formed the whole crux of the case.

Counsel proceeded to argue as to whether the Rule of 1756 was an existing Rule to-day, and whether or not it applied to the coast trade of Japan, as carried on under Japanese laws. There was no doubt that it was an established rule, put in force with vigour and persistency by Great Britain, a century and a half ago. He submitted there had been no act, or that any thing had occurred which had done away with it as a rule of International Law, and the liabilities imposed upon privileged trading, nor had there been anything done to abrogate it. He argued that Hall was not a very safe guide, and said that where a country kept its colonial trade in its own hands, and only allowed foreigners to partake in that coastal trade by express per-

mission if such a country opened its coastal trade for its own benefit under pressure of war, to the ships of neutral nations, such neutral ships engaged in that trade were entitled to be treated as enemy's ships, as having identified themselves with the marine of the other belligerent, which had given them permission to take part in an unauthorised trade.

On re-assembling after the interval, Mr. Slade continued the discussion as to the scope of the Rule of 1756 and quoted Phillimore's International Law (vol. 3), on the subject of coastal trade between neutrals and belligerents, and said that, in this case, the ships chartered to carry on the Ordinary business of a firm under the flag of a belligerent Power could only be regarded in the light of transport in the service of that belligerent Power. The question of trading by permission also arose, and was reported in a Robinson 328, as to how far Senegal was a privileged place in regard to the trading in gum, and the rights of France over those of other traders. It was very strongly supported by the definite Anglo-American Prize Rule, which stated that any vessel sailing under the licence of the enemy Government should be treated as an enemy vessel.

Hon. Sharp submitted that this was obviously aimed at privatising.

Mr. Slade, proceeding, cited various decided cases, and submitted that "sailing under the licence of the enemy" would be the same as sailing under any licence. This particular steamer, the *Prometheus*, was sailing under the licence of the enemy to engage in a particular trade which required a special licence owing to the pressure of war.

Hon. Sharp commenced his reply for the charterers at a quarter to three. In the course of a lengthy legal discourse, he covered and recovered all the points that had been raised *pro and con*. Speaking as to the point of the Rule of the War of 1756, he thought his friend had misinterpreted or mistook his argument upon that point. His argument upon the point of the doctrine was certainly in part that the doctrine was obsolete. It was a doctrine invented by themselves in the war about the middle of the eighteenth century against France, in which France under compulsion, owing to the destruction of her Fleet by the English, opened her colonial trade to the Dutch, trade which up to that time had been absolutely closed. Counsel referred generally to many authorities, most of which he had relied upon in his opening statements, from which he argued that it was generally accepted that the doctrine was obsolete. The more matter of convenience to a belligerent to open his trade a little more because of the war, was not enough to found the doctrine.

Mr. Hewitt, the Arbitrator in this matter, must to some extent be regarded as an expert, he being a shipping man himself, and he (Mr. Hewitt) said it was a fact, both under existing Treaties, and prior to the British Treaty of 1904, that foreign vessels were allowed to trade in non-treaty ports with permission, whether Japan was at war or peace. He would prove that the ports had been freely opened irrespective of the war, and the onus was on the other side to show that they came within the doctrine of 1756. Coming to the meaning of open ports, there might be any doubt as to what the parties meant by open ports that doubt had been removed by the correspondence. It was, in fact, ports which were in fact open, ports which they could go into, whether they were opened or not by Treaty, or by the law of 1899. Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co., as Hongkong Shipping Agents, must be taken to know something of the nature of the business of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha just before and after the outbreak of the war, and he thought there was very little doubt what they did know. His Lordship would note that the charter party was drawn up on an ordinary local form, and it was significant that in detailing the lines to be traversed inter-port trade in the Philippines was barred. Now there was no doubt that inter-port trade in Japan would have been mentioned if it had been regarded by the shipping world as closed. It was worthy of note that some thirty similar steamers had been chartered in the same way and were doing the same work without any trouble or question whatever. The charter party was made subject to the risks of war, but it must be borne in mind that it was signed by both parties two days after it was known that hostilities had commenced. Having regard to all the circumstances it must be believed that the Agents possessed the customary authority to execute the charter. Presumption of authority would depend entirely upon the usage of the trade. He had already referred to eight authorities with regard to provisions, from which it was clear that provisions were contraband only if proved to be food destined for the forces, or in the words of the leading cases, if proved to be destined for warlike purposes. At the time the agreement was signed, there was nothing to indicate to the minds of either parties that Russia would declare provisions contraband.

After some further argument, His Lordship adjourned the further hearing until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

At the Supreme Court this morning before Sir Henry S. Berkeley (Chief Justice) the case of the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha v. the Captain and Owners of the Norwegian s.s. Prometheus* was concluded.

Hon. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. John Hastings) again appeared for the Japanese, and Mr. M. W. Slade, (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) defended.

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench, Hon. E. H. Sharp said, he had been through his notes on his friend's speech, and in consequence of His Lordship's intimation just before the Court rose the previous evening, he thought he had eliminated three-quarters of the passages which he had marked for answer and comment, and the number of passages left was extremely small that he should invite His Lordship's attention. To his friend had argued that the agents did not understand that the ship was to be used for carrying provisions, or words to that effect, as evidenced by a letter from Mr. Arima. Now in that letter Mr. Arima took exception to the opinions of the Captain, and said they had better get another Captain or they would lose a great portion of their revision carrying trade, adding that none of the many other captains of the steamers chartered by the Company had raised any objection. It was clear, therefore, that Mr. Arima contemplated the carriage of rice and sugar between Formosa and Japan. Therefore, the question they had to consider at the moment was the question of the intention of the two parties to this contract when the charter party was signed on the 10th February, viz., Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co. on the one part, and Mr. Arima on the other. Now at this particular time it was quite clear from the evidence appearing in Mr. Hewitt's award that the Captain was in Saigon, or on his way from Saigon, and he told them in his evidence, that he first knew about the charter about the 17th February. These facts could only indicate one conclusion, and that was, that seven days after completion of this contract, the Captain arrived here and expressed some misgiving, on his own account, as to whether provisions were contraband. This, however, could not conceivably affect a contract entered into seven days

earlier, between Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co., and Mr. Arima, the recognised agents of the steamer and charterers respectively. They had already seen, with regard to these two parties, that it was clear that Mr. Arima did not intend to exclude provisions, as a matter of fact, it was evident that the defendants had in some way arranged the matter with the Captain for it was a fact that the Captain did go to Formosa and load provisions for Japan. The only conclusion they could come to was, that the agreement entered into between the parties had nothing to do with the Captain, who came along seven days after the clear intention of the parties had been expressed in the agreement. Counsel proceeded to deal with the meaning of the word "contraband," excluding arms and munitions with which they had nothing to do. But he would deal with the meaning of the word as applied to provisions. He submitted that the ordinary and accepted meaning was "Provisions destined for warlike purposes." That being so, the defendants could not vary their written contract, by showing that they intended something special and unusual. It was a sound proposition at law, that parties having entered into a written contract could not vary it; that was the first canon of written contracts. He had taken the first point last because he did not wish to rely solely upon any technical matter. He submitted that it was not permissible to vary the purpose of the contract, and contended that he had given the plain and accepted meaning of the matter. He referred His Lordship to *Phipson* (p. 512) and *Taylor* (p. 742) on "Evidence."

Counsel dealt at some length with the various points raised by Counsel for the defence, particularly with regard to the point referring to the restraint of Princes, etc., and also commented upon the absence of anything definite in regard to what was the actual procedure of the Vladivostok Prize Court. Counsel's remaining point was with regard to the right of Russia to declare contraband by declaration. His friend had referred to the Admiralty Prize Manual, saying it was the best authority on Prize Law. He would refer His Lordship to Hall (p. 671) when in regard to the War, Lord Salisbury, in reply to Count Hatfield, stated that the Manual was merely intended to present in a convenient form legal points for the guidance and benefit of British Naval Officers. Its intention and objects were not to lay down law, and further it expressly refrained from treating of questions which would ultimately have to be decided by the British Prize Courts. After referring to various other legal authorities, Counsel concluded by asking His Lordship, (as he knew he would do) carefully consider the authorities he had cited.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances he would reserve his opinion on the answers submitted by the arbitrators for fuller and further consideration. He asked that everything in the shape of documents, etc., to which reference had been made should be put in.

The Court rose at 12.30 p.m.

THROWN FROM A RICKSHA.

ENGLISH OFFICER CLAIMS DAMAGES.

FROM KOWLOON GODOWN COMPANY LIMITED.

8th inst.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, Mr. T. Scrombie Smith (Puisne Judge), presiding, Lieutenant W. F. Lumsden, R.A., sued the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, for the recovery of \$200, damages alleged to be due in respect of injuries sustained through the negligence of the employees of the defendant Company.

Mr. E. J. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) defended.

Mr. Grist, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said his client claimed for damages in respect of nervous shock, injury to clothing and other personal inconvenience. The facts, in brief, were that on the 6th October last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the plaintiff in a ricksha was proceeding along the sea front at Kowloon towards the terminus of the Star Ferry Company, Limited. Whilst nearing the depot, his ricksha was run into by a trolley, laden with heavy baulks, pushed across the road by a number of coolies in the employ of the defendants. He was thrown out of the ricksha, and sustained various physical injuries, in addition to which his clothing was damaged. Counsel had supplied, at the request of the defendants, particulars of the accident, and details of the injuries incurred by the plaintiff. Lieutenant Macdonald who was riding on a bicycle, by plaintiff's side, would be called to corroborate the evidence of the plaintiff. Counsel read a number of letters which had passed between the parties, and also put in a plan of the scene of collision which Counsel for the defendant admitted was a public road.

Plaintiff called, said that on the day in question whilst proceeding in a ricksha to the Ferry wharf, at Kowloon, he turned the corner of Elgin Road, 15 feet and 6 inches, riding by his side on a bicycle, being with him. The ferry was approaching at the time so that his coolie altered his gait to that of a walk. Between the corner and the ferry landing a truck laden with heavy baulks ran into them, throwing him out and causing somewhat serious injuries. He subsequently wrote a letter to the Godown Company complaining of the affair and claiming damages. A very fast rate indeed, and no warning was given of its approach. The coolie did all he possibly could to avoid the collision but it was impossible. The coolie was in no way to blame for what happened.

Cross-examined: As he was coming along the road he was on the look out for trolleys, but could not see very far along the course as after about ten or fifteen yards his view was blocked by a ship. There were about ten coolies pushing the truck. There were neither coolies nor a white man in sight when he was picked up by Lieutenant Macdonald.

Mr. Grist, at this point, stated that he had overlooked the asking of the witness the nature of the injuries he had sustained.

Witness then said that his left wrist was sprained, his thumb injured, he had three cuts on the palm of the left hand, in addition to which his left knee was badly bruised. He also received a severe shock to the nervous system, whilst he utterly spoiled the suit of clothes he was wearing at the time. His left hand was practically useless for a fortnight.

Mr. Looker said it was not a question of personal injury. They had offered in their letter to recompense the plaintiff for medical aid and had expressed regret for the accident. It was simply a question of law. He alleged contributory negligence on the part of the ricksha coolie.

His Honour, addressing Mr. Grist, pointed out that it was necessary for him to prove negligence on the part of the defendants, which Mr. Grist said he proposed to do.

Lieutenant Macdonald, also of the R.C.A., then gave evidence and in the main corroborated the statements of the plaintiff. He was riding about a yard and a half ahead of the plaintiff when the timber trolley was pushed along. It was with the greatest difficulty that

he escaped running into it. The ricksha coolie pulling the plaintiff could not have avoided the collision. The trolley coolies were going at a run, while the ricksha coolie was merely walking. A travelling crane, and a number of stationary trolleys laden with packages, obscured the view of the offending truck.

Mr. Looker—I suppose the ricksha coolie did all that was right and proper, and the trolley coolies did everything they should not have done?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Ralph Packham, outdoor superintendent in the employ of the Godown Company, was called and spoke to the system of the coolies when working.

William Clarke, an overlooker, was called in a similar capacity. The coolies pushing the truck which caused the plaintiff to be thrown from the ricksha were fined by the management. That was to make them more careful, and he added, sentimentally, "whether they were right or wrong, they had to fine 'em."

After the interval for luncheon, a number of coolies engaged in pushing the truck which was the cause of the present action were called and all denied that they used undue strength in propelling the same. One man said they could not have done so, as the load was too heavy. Another coolie said that the watchman called out to the ricksha man to have a care as they were coming across. He and the other coolies with the truck also shouted to him to stop, but he was coming along at a great pace, and although he might have pulled up if he had liked, he continued and caused the accident. The men on the truck tried to pull back their burden, but it was much too heavy for them to do so in time to avert the collision. This particular coolie admitted that when they reached the incline to the road they were going at a trot.

Other Chinese coolies called, all said they shyed out to the ricksha man to note they were about to cross the road but he took no notice. The ricksha man they said was going at a great pace, but with the national idea of distance agreed that he could have pulled up in ten paces. The coolies who pushed the truck along the wharf to the bottom of the incline, where it was taken in charge by other coolies (the previous witnesses) all denied that they pushed the truck at an unduly fast rate.

The case was adjourned until Thursday morning at half-past ten.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, before Mr. T. Scrombie Smith (Puisne Judge), the hearing of the action brought by Lieut. W. F. Lumsden, R.A., to recover \$200 damages from the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., under circumstances reported in our issue of Tuesday, was continued.

Mr. E. J. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and H. W. Looker (Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) defended.

Mr. Looker, for the defence, said it was the obvious duty of the plaintiff to prove beyond reasonable doubt that there was negligence on the part of the defendants. He read extracts from a number of decided cases in regard to railway administration, and sought to show that the Legislature having sanctioned the use of trucks on a public highway, it was the duty of the public to get out of the way of passing trucks.

His Honour remarked that it amounted to an authorised nuisance, for there could be no doubt that trucks on a public highway constituted a public nuisance.

Mr. Looker, in admitting this, said it must be taken, that the Legislature in authorising the use of trucks on a public highway presumed that the nuisance would cause a certain danger to the public. He spoke on the principle of identification and argued that when a passenger engaged a ricksha he identified himself with the puller. The ricksha were all pulled by Chinamen, who only knew Chinese, and he thought he might truthfully say that the majority of those who used the rickshas did not understand Chinese, so that their only way of indicating their wishes was by signs or the use of simple expressions, but it was the universal practice for the drivers to control the rickshas, particularly in regard to the direction in which they were going. In fact, they had the general control. In the present case the plaintiff told them very clearly that when he came round the corner of Elgin Road he told the coolie to go very slowly, as there was no difficulty in catching the ferry, which was just coming in, and he did not want to run the risk of being run into by a trolley. When he did that he assumed the entire control of that ricksha for his own safety. Apart from the general principle, he submitted, in this case, that the plaintiff, by his own act, identified himself with the accident, and it was peculiar to note that the particular act was to prevent himself being thrown out. He would therefore suggest that there was undoubtedly contributory negligence on the part of the ricksha coolie. The coolie undertook the risk of running across the track, and was in the main responsible for the accident. He laid stress on the fact that the watchman and the coolies pushing the truck called upon the ricksha-man to stop, and that it was stated that he (the coolie) could have stopped had he desired to do so. Counsel maintained that had Lieutenant Lumsden been keeping a proper lookout, he would have seen both the trolley and the train coming, and it was obviously the duty of both the plaintiff and the coolie, knowing the frequency with which trucks crossed the road, to proceed at such a rate (the ship blocking the view) that the vehicle could be pulled up without the slightest fear.

Mr. Grist replied at some length for the plaintiff, and argued that it was impossible to imagine that a man engaging a ricksha could be assumed to have control over the coolie. If the coolie on his journey deliberately ran into something could the passenger be held responsible?

His Honour—It seems very likely that it would be contested.

Mr. Grist in conclusion argued that it could never be upheld that the coolie was under the passenger's control at all. It was the same as a man taking a hansom cab at home. Could the fare reasonably be supposed to have the control of the driver beyond directing him which way to turn, etc.

His Honour said that there did not appear to have been any dispute in which a hansom was concerned, the cases, generally, involving trams and omnibuses.

After some further argument, His Honour said he thought it would be convenient if he delivered a written judgment, which he would do at an early date.

BIRTHDAY OF THE KING OF ITALY.

11th inst.

To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, Chevalier Z. Volpicelli, Consul-General, was "at home" from 11 a.m. till noon, when the members of the Consular corps in Hongkong, the Italian community, and many foreign friends called at the Consulate, to tender their congratulations on the occasion to Chevalier Volpicelli, on behalf of His Italian Majesty, who to-day enters upon his thirty-six year, and to wish him a long, useful, and prosperous life. H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major General Villiers Hatton, and Commodore Dicken were represented by their Aides-de-Camp.

Electric lighting.

(Specially written for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

To the ordinary consumer who knows little or nothing about the various merits and demerits of electricity as compared with gas for illuminating purposes, but two questions generally present themselves—convenience and cost. Nobody can deny the advantage of being able to turn on a switch and receive one's light without any further trouble, and in a climate like that of Hongkong the possibility of sending electric fans to one's installation is decidedly alluring. It is, however, purely to the matter of illumination that we wish to draw attention in this present article.

The consumer lights his home with lamps of which candle-power as will suit his requirements, and beyond some vague idea that the more light he uses the higher will be his monthly bill for light he is often quite in ignorance of various circumstances which control his amount of illumination. He probably does not realize that each lamp represents according to its brilliancy a definite amount of coal expended at the power station in order to raise steam to sufficient pressure to keep the dynamo going at a fixed speed.

The speed of the dynamo is constant, but each light turned on makes it harder for the engine to keep the dynamo revolving at that speed.

Moreover, a lamp of high power, generally speaking, absorbs more work than one of low power. We say generally speaking because a lamp may be of high or low efficiency and it is this efficiency that is our object here to explain. Lamps are mostly made in three degrees of brilliancy eight, sixteen and thirty-two candle power.

It is well to explain at the commencement that a candle-power is not the illumination given by a good wax candle, but by what is known as a standard candle which standard was created in the days of tallow "dips."

As a matter of fact, a two thousand candle power arc light gives a degree of illumination equal to about eight hundred and eighty candles. This is not quite a fair instance to take perhaps, since we are dealing with incandescent lamps; but it is quoted in order to demonstrate how misleading the term candle-power may become.

As a matter of fact an eight candle-power lamp might be said to give about the same light as a thoroughly good wax candle six times the size of the ordinary bed-room candle, not, be it understood, six candles in a group like a chandelier.

The work absorbed per candle-power by the lamp is measured in watts, a watt representing a fraction of a horse-power or the amount of work some animal much smaller than a horse could be expected to perform. Shall we say a rat for the sake of argument, if we might consider that seven hundred and fifty rats could do as much work per hour as a horse.

What the consumer pays for is the number of watts he takes out of the power station each hour and this is recorded by the meter in his house.

The interesting question is, of course, how can he use this power to his best advantage. He may, of course, use any make of lamp he likes and some makers will tell him that their own particular lamp uses less power for the same illumination than others; the maker is probably right, but he omits to state certain other details which come into the reckoning.

The average amount of power consumed by the best lamps for ordinary purposes is three and a half watts per candle-power. Thus an eight candle-power lamp uses twenty-eight watts or one horse power will light, say, twenty-five eight candle-power lamps allowing something for loss in the mains, &c.

Each lamp should burn for about one thousand hours though it cannot be relied on to burn as long after that before wearing out, consequently in setting up an installation the renewal of lamps must be taken into account so that whereas three eight candle-power lamps suitably distributed will give better illumination than one of thirty-two candle power probably for the amount of money expended on power, yet the cost of renewal is three times as great when they are worn out.

It might therefore be worth while to use a single lamp of rather more than thirty-two candle-power in order to obtain the same amount of light and save the cost of renewal to some extent. It is here that the high efficiency lamp, as it is called, would come in.

In point of fact, the high efficiency lamp is little more than a name for the same article differently used.

If we put a lamp designed for a low pressure on to a high pressure main the

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was held in the company's depot, Wyndham Street, at 3 p.m. to-day. Present—Mr. E. H. Hinds (Chairman), Messrs. F. Mililand and E. Osborne (Directors), S. A. Seth (Secretary), J. Walker (Manager), Messrs. G. H. Potts, J. H. Underwood, W. H. Wickham, A. Stevenson, and W. H. Gaskell (Auditor). The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your possession for some days, I will, with your permission, adopt the customary course and take them as read. Your directors are very pleased to be able to place before you such a satisfactory statement of the year's working, and you will have noticed in the report it is proposed to lay before you a scheme of Capitalization at an extraordinary meeting to be held immediately after this, which I trust will meet with your approval. We are glad to inform you that the herd is in excellent condition. Our importation of high class cattle from Scotland has turned out so successful that we have ordered another shipment, and although the initial cost is very heavy the result so far has justified the outlay. The general turn-over in all departments of the business shows a large increase during the last few years, and as there seems to be no limit to the growth of this colony we must always be in advance of the demand which may be made upon us. In order to accomplish this, you can readily understand our expenses are proportionately greater than our immediate increase of business. To meet our increased demand several new sheds have been built, more land has been placed under cultivation and a house is now in course of construction at Pokfulam on account of the old quarters being found insufficient for our staff. We have recently purchased the stock and business of the Frozen Food Supply, which we hope will turn out a profitable investment; it is, however, too early to form any opinion. We are convinced that the quality of Australian meat is superior to the local article, but in order to compete with the latter and the idiosyncrasies of Chinese palates and servants at the moment we barely pay expenses. We have contracts to supply H. M. Navy and Army stationed here who are very satisfied with the quality, and we hope that the climatic conditions in Australia will be of such a nature that we shall be able to supply frozen meat at an equal, if not a lower price, than the local article. We have purchased a steam launch for Harbour use and towing our fodder round to Pokfulam, where we are constructing an aerial tramway from the water's edge to the farm. The latter will enable us to give up our town garden and be a great saving in coolie hire. I think there is nothing further of interest that I can tell you, but shall be pleased to answer any questions you wish to put so far as I personally can.

No questions being asked the Chairman then proposed that the report and accounts as submitted be adopted and approved.

Mr. G. H. Potts, in seconding the motion, said he wished to say a few words. He was one of the oldest original shareholders, and he thought he might say that all were satisfied with the condition and prospects of the company.

The motion was carried unanimously. The Chairman proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Edward Osborne to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Wickham seconded and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that Dr. Noble and Mr. E. Osborne retired by rotation.

Mr. Underwood proposed, and Mr. Stephens seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that they be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. Wickham, seconded by Mr. Walker, that Mr. W. H. Potts be re-elected auditor. Carried unanimously.

Mr. G. H. Potts proposed that the fee of the directors be increased from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and hoped some one would second it. He thought all were satisfied with the efforts of the directors to promote the interests of the shareholders, and therefore their fees should be increased.

Mr. Underwood seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that on behalf of his co-directors and himself he begged to thank the shareholders for the increase in their dividends, and said their services as of old would be continued in the future.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE REPORT.

The Directors' report is as follows:—The directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the company's accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1904.

The profit for the year (including \$3,029.00 brought forward from last account), after providing for bad debts, directors' fees, and other charges, amounts to \$34,760.77. It is recommended that the disposal of this sum be dealt with at an extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held immediately after the ordinary meeting, when the directors will lay a scheme of capitalization before the shareholders present.

Directors.—The Board has appointed Mr. Edward Osborne to a seat on the directorate and his appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. Dr. Noble and Mr. Osborne retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—In the absence of Mr. W. Hutton Potts, the annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. W. H. Gaskell. Mr. Potts offers himself for re-election at this meeting.

E. H. HINDS, Chairman.

By balance from last year... \$17,539.99
Less dividend... \$12,500.00
Reserve fund... 2,000.00 14,500.00

By interest... 3,029.00
By transfer fees... 217.66
By balance of working account... 33,511.63

\$36,760.77

At 3.15 p.m. to-day an extraordinary meeting of the Company was held, the members above all being present. The notice convening the meeting having been read, by the secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This extraordinary meeting has been called for the purpose of obtaining your sanction to increase our capital, and as we propose to capitalize our reserve fund we were advised by the Co.'s solicitors that our articles of association did not give us the power to do so, hence the reason for asking you to alter the articles accordingly. This extra capital is required to enable us to work and develop our business, and instead of issuing new shares at a premium we propose to retain our profits for last year and absorb the amount standing at credit of reserve fund. These amounts will not approximate the proposed increase, but for many years your directors have adopted an extremely careful policy by writing down assets to a very low level. This policy has its drawbacks, as were we called upon at any time to replace our stock and buildings we should find it would cost about three times the amount they are valued in our books, and your directors consider that they should be written up to equal the extra amount of capital required, and that in future any amount placed to reserve should be invested so as to be easily realizable should circumstances necessitate. You will notice we recommend that the capital should be raised to \$187,500 by the issue of 15,000 new shares of an equal value to the old, that will make it at least 25,000 shares of \$6 paid up and a call of \$1.50, or a total call of \$37,500 should it ever be required. The company has seen many vicissitudes and in order to safeguard your interests for the future, we wish to place it on such a footing that in the event of disease appearing on our farm we shall be in the position to re-stock it. For the last few years we have been extremely fortunate in this respect and whilst we trust our good fortune will continue, we cannot be blind to the fact that our business is a risky one, also that the fresh milk supply of the Colony is largely dependent on this Company's resources and it behooves us to be prepared for every emergency for our own interests as well as that of the community.

The Chairman then proposed that the following be added to the Articles of Association:—Article XVII paragraph 14 "The Directors may from time to time, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a bonus or dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares out of the reserve fund or out of any other accumulated profits for the time being of the Company, and with the like consent may also declare that such bonus or dividend may be appropriated in payment of any calls upon new shares to be allotted to the existing shareholders upon any daily authorized increase of Capital."

Mr. G. H. Potts seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that the following be added to the Articles of Association:—That the Capital of the Company be increased by the sum of \$112,500, divided into 15,000 shares of \$7.50 each, and that the Directors be authorized to allot such shares pro rata among the existing shareholders according to the number of shares for which they may on the 10th day of November, 1904, be registered in the proportion of three new shares for every complete two shares held by them on that date.

Mr. Wickham seconded this motion, and said that the keeping of the stock on the books down to a low price was advisable in his opinion and a wise policy.

The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting then dissolved.

THE TELEPHONE FOR CANTON.

Recently, with a view to induce the people of Canton to look on the newly introduced telephone with interest, the officials issued a proclamation, explaining to the business people its uses, and urging them to adopt it. Having been installed at Canton, it is being used to a considerable extent. But the "Fathers" of the people, according to their immemorial privilege, are interesting themselves in the matter. As, however, the control of the telephone is reported to be in official hands, and as it is the undoubted tendency of official hands to fill, or at least, add to, the contents of their own pockets, the cynical occasionally venture to doubt whether the officials are quite as disinterested as they appear to be. Let this be as it may, it is certain that the telephone will come into general use in this great city. Where the streets are so narrow, and so crowded, is the Canton streets are, and where locomotion is so painfully slow and expensive, it is certain that a slight familiarity with the great advantages accruing from the introduction of the telephone, will result in its general adoption. Whilst Chinese characters, transcribing, convey accurately the idea of "telegraph," it would appear that no satisfactory words could be found for "telephone," and so they have transliterated the English sound, by the awkward Chinese characters 得律風, which are rendered "Takluifung."

EDUCATION UP TO DATE.

WINDOW SPACE TO LET!

Our shining contemporary, the *Daily Chronicle*, is electrifying Fleet-street with another window display of an unusual order. There has been nothing like it since the organ of literary Radicalism discovered that hippopotamus in its cellar. The new sensation is a set of garments such as worn by the Chinese coolie in the South African mines, and these are spread out on a desert of red baize, with explanatory labels and all the rest of it. The joss-paper and the bunch of pickled mustard-tickle tickle the palates of the passers-by amazingly.

But what one most desires is another explanatory label to show what these ineffective socks, &c., go to prove. If compared with the everyday outfit of an English collier, the *P. M. G.* thinks they might be described as a sumptuous indication that the coolie is well off. Surely that is not our blithely contemporary's purpose; so that as object-lessons they simply illustrate no object at all. There is a placard on top referring to a "series of articles" by some special commissioner or other; but if these banalities are the series of articles referred to, they simply show that the commissioner is better at stitching trousers than he is at weaving arguments.

CHINESE MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION.

10th inst.

At the Civil Summary Court this morning, there was no appearance in the case of Wong Ah Lok, 19, East Street, v. Fung See, of 29, Aberdeen Street. The parties, spinsters, had apparently come to some settlement outside the jurisdiction of the Court, and the case was struck out.

It appeared that the plaintiff entered suit for the recovery of \$183 due from the defendant in respect of a money loan transaction being one of which plaintiff was the lender.

It arose out of the old time system of borrowing money in a hurry, whereby pools are made and drawn monthly. The sums staked may vary from one to many hundreds of dollars, and the subject is well understood by all students of Williams' *Middle Kingdom* under the heading of "Societies." There is no gambling about it, but the whole thing is handled in a thoroughly business way. The "head," or promoter of the scheme, gets the whole of the first drawing, by right, and the pool is re-arranged each month until every subscriber has drawn the pool, the difference being that the previous drawers pay the whole of the original stake, whilst the non-drawers pay the stake less the interest on the amount they have already subscribed.

It happens, however, that subscribers die, and others fail to "come-up" at the necessary moment hence many complications arise, and the "head" is frequently, though not often, let in. Some interesting side-lights might have been thrown on this peculiar phase of Chinese social life had the case been heard.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

At 3.15 p.m. to-day an extraordinary meeting of the Company was held, the members above all being present. The notice convening the meeting having been read, by the secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This extraordinary meeting has been called for the purpose of obtaining your sanction to increase our capital, and as we propose to capitalize our reserve fund we were advised by the Co.'s solicitors that our articles of association did not give us the power to do so, hence the reason for asking you to alter the articles accordingly. This extra capital is required to enable us to work and develop our business, and instead of issuing new shares at a premium we propose to retain our profits for last year and absorb the amount standing at credit of reserve fund. These amounts will not approximate the proposed increase, but for many years your directors have adopted an extremely careful policy by writing down assets to a very low level. This policy has its drawbacks, as were we called upon at any time to replace our stock and buildings we should find it would cost about three times the amount they are valued in our books, and your directors consider that they should be written up to equal the extra amount of capital required, and that in future any amount placed to reserve should be invested so as to be easily realizable should circumstances necessitate. You will notice we recommend that the capital should be raised to \$187,500 by the issue of 15,000 new shares of an equal value to the old, that will make it at least 25,000 shares of \$6 paid up and a call of \$1.50, or a total call of \$37,500 should it ever be required. The company has seen many vicissitudes and in order to safeguard your interests for the future, we wish to place it on such a footing that in the event of disease appearing on our farm we shall be in the position to re-stock it. For the last few years we have been extremely fortunate in this respect and whilst we trust our good fortune will continue, we cannot be blind to the fact that our business is a risky one, also that the fresh milk supply of the Colony is largely dependent on this Company's resources and it behooves us to be prepared for every emergency for our own interests as well as that of the community.

The Chairman then proposed that the following be added to the Articles of Association:—Article XVII paragraph 14 "The Directors may from time to time, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, declare a bonus or dividend to be paid to the members in proportion to their shares out of the reserve fund or out of any other accumulated profits for the time being of the Company, and with the like consent may also declare that such bonus or dividend may be appropriated in payment of any calls upon new shares to be allotted to the existing shareholders upon any daily authorized increase of Capital."

Mr. G. H. Potts seconded. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed that the following be added to the Articles of Association:—That the Capital of the Company be increased by the sum of \$112,500, divided into 15,000 shares of \$7.50 each, and that the Directors be authorized to allot such shares pro rata among the existing shareholders according to the number of shares for which they may on the 10th day of November, 1904, be registered in the proportion of three new shares for every complete two shares held by them on that date.

Mr. Wickham seconded this motion, and said that the keeping of the stock on the books down to a low price was advisable in his opinion and a wise policy.

The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting then dissolved.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes the following remarks on the North Sea outrage:—

Even judging the incident from the point of view most favourable to the Russians, it can only be compared to the action of the cowardly Samurai who struck a stone lantern with his sword, mistaking it for a ghost. But the famous Baltic Squadron, whose mission it is to crush the Japanese fleet in the Far East, cannot be believed to be either so cowardly or so careless.

The fact that the Squadron drew up into fighting formation against the helpless fishing-vessels cannot be easily understood, but it is certain that the Russians did not take the vessels for Japanese torpedo boats, as they had sent torpedo craft to reconnoitre them. Their intention must have been either to cause an incident that would prevent them from proceeding in the Far East, being unwilling to confront Admiral Togo's fleet, or to discharge upon the fishermen their anger at British friendship toward Japan.

It is also possible that they wished to bring Britain into the war, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of surrendering to Japan.

The *Nichi Nichi* comments as follows:—On catching sight of the British fishing vessels in the distance, the Russians sent out a torpedo boat and turned searchlights upon them, to discover their character. Yet after all this trouble, they mistook them for Japanese torpedo craft. Their carelessness can find no excuse. But the fact that, on knowing that they were in the wrong, they left without attempting to rescue the sufferers or notifying the incident to any part of the British coast, is enough to show that the Russians have no knowledge of the dictates of humanity. They also apparently ignored the friendly relations existing between Russia and Great Britain. It is, therefore, only reasonable for the British public to demand that Russia should punish the chief offenders, besides paying full compensation to the sufferers for their losses. As for the Japanese Navy, it would like to meet it in the Far East and complete the destruction of the Russian naval force once and for all. But, from the point of view of humanity, we cannot but agree with the British Press, that the Baltic Squadron should be prevented from continuing its voyage. It is certain that the presence of the Squadron on the seas threatens the shipping interests of all Powers, owing to the over-excited condition of the officers and crews.

TRADE MARKS.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of 1st inst. says:—

Though the Chamber of Commerce here published some time ago a statement as to the postponement of the enforcement of the regulations of trade marks registration in China yet the Imperial Japanese Consulate General here to-day published a notification in its official organ for notifications, the *Shanghai Nippo*, which reads as below:—Notification No. 19.

The Regulations for the registration of trade marks to be operated experimentally, which had been promulgated by the Board of Commercial Affairs of the Imperial Chinese Government, are in force from the 23rd October of this year as provisionally arranged. I hereby notify the same by order. Dated, Shanghai, 31st October 37th year of Meiji (1904).

Masunouke Odagiri, Consul-General.

Though it was understood the enforcement of the trade marks regulations had been postponed for six months from the 23rd October, yet from the above notification it would seem that that is not the case, but that the regulations came into force on the 23rd October.

At the meeting of the foreign ministers at Peking regarding trade marks regulations Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, and Dr. Mumm, the German Minister, maintained their respective views and would not give way, and the British Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, is mediating between the two Ministers.

The editor of the *Eastern Times* commenting on the news says: The German Minister argues that (1) the fees for registration are too high, (2) the classification of goods is too minute, (3) Chinese officials do not know how to operate the regulations, (4) the date of enforcement is too soon. However, these reasons given by the German Minister are only the apparent ones and the real reason for the German objection is that all the goods imported by Germany to China are merely imitations of foreign goods other than Germans and the Germans are using many trade marks similar to the genuine goods and in case the present regulations come into force the German trade in China will be greatly affected and that is the actual reason why the German Minister wishes to postpone the enforcement of the regulations for a year or at least for six months if necessary. Again the German Minister objects to the fact that the regulations have been compiled by a Japanese expert and are more convenient for the Japanese than anybody else. The Japanese Minister maintains the view that the Japanese merchants have already sent in applications which were in the hands of the Chinese Authorities on the day of the operation of the regulations, namely on the 23rd October and the matter cannot be postponed in any case. The affair of trade marks regulations is merely a matter of the internal administration of China and it is not a matter for the interference of the Powers, etc.

THE WAR.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

THE NEXT FISCAL BUDGET.

At a meeting held at the official residence of Count Katsura, the Premier, on the 20th ult., at which were present Count Matsukata, Count Inouye, several Ministers of State and a few high officials of the Treasury, matters relating to the war finance programme were discussed. The *Nichi Nichi* understands that at this meeting the general outline of the programme was decided upon, and that the various measures proposed for the increase of taxation will be fully considered shortly, in order that they may be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet. It is further stated the estimates already presented to the Treasury for the various Departments will be largely amended and that the expenditure for war purposes, together with the ordinary Budget, will total some 1,000,000,000 yen.

In this connection, the *Nichi Nichi* states that the investigations by the authorities with regard to the war funds required during the next fiscal year have been completed, and that the Government appears to have decided to obtain the greater part of the money by means of public loans and the rest by increase of taxation. With regard to the sources of revenue from which the increased taxation is to be obtained the authorities are reported to have decided on the adoption of a salt monopoly, the creation of a new tax on silk fabrics, and the increase or alteration of the rates of the existing land, business, and inheritance taxes.

To examine whether or not the measures for the increase of taxation, passed by the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet held last March, are being successfully carried out, our contemporary finds it necessary to produce the following table showing the sum obtainable by the Government as the result of the increased taxation passed by the last Diet:—

As Originally Proposed. As Finally Fixed.

Land tax..... 25,943,918 23,936,213

Income tax..... 5,287,315 5,287,315

Business tax..... 5,036,199 5,036,199

Saké tax..... 178,484 178,484

Sugar consumption tax..... 7,412,317 8,212,382

Soy tax..... 1,138,952 —

Mining tax..... 79,115 —

Exchange tax..... 532,746 —

Export duty on saké from Okinawa..... 5,398 —

Custom duty..... 1,779,010 2,330,633

Duty on woollen goods..... 2,138,661 —

Duty on oil..... 1,151,875 1,238,590

Stamp duty..... 3,652,749 3,620,737

Income from tobacco monopoly..... 7,061,925 8,466,285

Total..... 68,373,440 62,201,879

The increased rates on the above-mentioned items did not come into operation at the beginning of the 37th fiscal year, but some months later. In the 37th fiscal year, however, they will cover the whole year. It is therefore expected that an additional income of 10 million yen will accrue to the Government from this source in the coming fiscal year.

At present the revenue from the land tax is producing the exact sum calculated in the Budget, while that from the income, business, woollen fabric, kerosene oil, and saké taxes shows an increase compared with the original calculation. The import duties on sugar and kerosene oil, however, have so far failed to produce the expected sum, owing to the fact that large quantities of these goods had been imported prior to the adoption of the new rates.

The income from the tobacco monopoly will reach before the end of the fiscal year the sum mentioned in the Budget. In connection with this monopoly, the Government is expected to carry out the monopoly of cut tobacco from next year and hopes to be able to augment the revenue obtained from this source to 24 million yen.—*Japan Times*.

A RUSSIAN SPY.

HIS HEROIC DEATH.

It was about twilight on September 29, a Japanese soldier camped in the neighbourhood of Yentai was cooking his supper, when a man, writes the *Japan Times*, attired in a Chinese farmer's clothes and hat, happening to pass by, the soldier asked him to bring some fresh water. Far from complying with the request, the man took to flight. This peculiar conduct aroused the anger and suspicion of the Japanese soldier, who at once pursued the man. He caught up with him and tearing off his hat discovered that he was a Russian in disguise. Five or six Japanese rushed on the scene and the spy was captured. He stated that he was acting under the orders of his superior officer, who had sent him to spy out the Japanese positions, and that at the time of his capture he was returning to his camp. He was a spy and was to be dealt with accordingly.

The following day a court-martial sat to deliver judgment on the Russian soldier, whose name was Vasilie Lieboff. He was 33 years of age and a private belonging to the 28th Cherbalky Regiment of the 71st Division of the Russian Army Corps, and hailed from Rebejok, Pleskany District, Russia. He walked calmly into the court and bowed to the judges, the man's action commanding the respect of all present. Major Fukunaka, presiding judge, explained to the prisoner the nature of his crime according to military law, and then announced that the court would deliver judgment. Captain Hamao, one of the associate judges, read the verdict, which, among other things, stated that the accused was a spy apprehended *flagrante delicto* and therefore was to be punished with death.

When the full meaning of the sentence was explained to him by an interpreter, he said, respectfully but clearly, that he was satisfied, and showed no sign of fear.

It was drawing near sunset when he was executed in a neighbouring valley. He was led into an enclosure by a gendarme. There was a small gathering of the judges, newspaper correspondents, and others. The prisoner asked Captain Hamao, who was also in attendance, for permission to pray. The request was of course granted. When he had finished his prayers, Captain Hamao asked him if he was married and whether he had children. Both of the questions being answered in the affirmative, the Captain told him that he was one of the bravest and most honorable soldiers of Russia. His loyalty to the Tsar was unequalled. The interests and the law of Japan, however, demanded his death. But the Captain, in his private capacity, admired his bravery and deeply sympathized with him on his misfortune in being deprived of life, leaving his beloved wife and children at home. If he had anything to leave or communicate to his people, the Captain would gladly undergo any trouble in order to fulfill his desire.

The encouraging words caused tears to rise to the eyes of the brave Russian. He said he had nothing to convey to his people. The only thing he wanted to express was his gratitude to the Captain and the only favour he would ask from him was permission to shake hands with him. This was done in the heartiest manner and a few minutes later, Vasilie Lieboff was dead.

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THE WAR.

WAR EXPENDIT

Company settled one steamer each, respectively, Kuchinohu or Moji to Hongkong at \$2.15 per ton and Bangkok to this port at the full rate of 36-10 cents per picul. The only other British steamer fixed to load coal Moji to Hongkong is one of 1,418 tons at \$2.05 per ton.

A small Norwegian carrier (543 tons) has accepted 25 cents per picul for the return trip Newchwang to Canton. For rice loading Saigon to one port North Coast Java a German steamer is taking life berth at 10 cents per picul.

On monthly terms two foreign boats have been booked: one of 730 tons at \$7.00 per month and the other of 1,100 tons at \$7.75 per month. Both are for three months and the latter is a re-charter.

Writing on Saturday, Messrs. Lamke and Rogge state—Last circular was dated 22nd ultimo and, during the period since elapsed, a somewhat quieter tone has pervaded the freight market, the volume of business transacted being smaller, whilst rates of freight in some directions are showing a slight retrograde movement. An actual collapse in freights is, however, more than unlikely, it being generally expected that the present lull will be of but short duration, principally attributable to a falling off in the demand from Saigon to this which may, however, revive at any moment.

Settlements from Saigon to this have been nil, at least, none are reported locally and the rate stands more or less nominal at 18 cents per picul; but, at the same time, no tonnage could be procurable at this or an even higher figure, steamers finding so far a sufficiently better outlet in other directions. Grain at Saigon has become scarce, owing to inundations in some of the producing districts and the new crop is also said to have suffered to some extent, but as to the latter, it is rather early to say anything definite.

From Saigon to a Philippine port, business has been done at 33 cents per picul, and there is further, though somewhat limited, demand for small size only.

Saigon/Java, a fixture is reported at 30 cents per picul and also in this direction a moderate inquiry continues.

Saigon/Japan, there has been nothing doing and rates are nominal.

Java to this, a fairly strong inquiry is still prevalent; but it is very difficult to procure tonnage. Rates are unchanged, viz., 37 cents per picul wet and 30 cents per picul dry sugar.

The demand from Bangkok to this has resulted in another fixture of a fairly large boat at the full rate of 35-10 cents per picul and it is quite on the cards that more tonnage will be wanted as long. It is said that there are still large quantities of grain available for shipment at Bangkok.

Some chartering has after all come to pass from Newchwang to Canton and several settlements are on record at the average rate of 28 cents per picul. It is an open question whether further business will come to pass, produce price in the North being so extremely high that shippers, not seeing their way to any margin, prefer to keep aloof.

Coal freights have ruled fairly steady and fresh chartering has been brought about at rates ranging from \$2.05 to \$2.15 per ton, Moji to this, and \$2.30 per ton, Nagasaki to this. For Manila, a fixture is reported at \$3.75 per ton. For Singapore \$2.50 per ton may be quoted.

On monthly terms, a couple of charters are reported, both for Java trade.

Sail freights—Nothing doing.

Snail tonnage loading or to load—For New York—American bark E. B. Sutton, arrived 28th June. Disengaged—American bark E. J. Ray, 909 tons. French bark Bourbaki, 1,711 tons.

Shanghai advices of 7th instant, state—Business reported—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares at Tls. 107 1/2 C.N.I. Tugs Prof. at Tls. 49. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 92 cash and Tls. 149 1/2 for December. Farman Boys at Tls. 183 1/2 for December. Shanghai Lands at Tls. 120. Wei-hai-wei Goods at \$22. Matchappis at Tls. 312 cash. Tls. 315 for November and Tls. 327 for December. Hall and Holt at \$31. Ators at \$29.

Business done direct—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharfs at Tls. 107 1/2 C.N.I. for December. X Hongkong. Tugs "Ord." at Tls. 52. Indo-Chinas at Tls. 94 for December and Tls. 134 for December. Farman Boys at Tls. 183 1/2 for December. Matchappis at Tls. 315 for November. Pulp at Tls. 161 for Nov. Telephones at Tls. 68.

Quotations for the week close as follows—
Hongkong Banks ... \$700 b. £69
Nationals ... 30 b.
Union Insurance ... 60 b.
China Traders ... 61 b.
Canton Insurance ... 250 sa. and b.
Hongkong Fire ... 335
China Fire ... 90 sa. and b.
H.K. & Macao Steamboats ... 104 b.
Indo-Chinas ... 128 s.
Douglases ... 34 s.
China Sugars ... 230 s.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks ... 280 sa. and s.
Hongkong Wharfs ... 115 sa. and s.
Farman ... Tls. 122 b.
Hongkong Lands ... 114 sa. and s.
Hongkong Hotels ... 138 b.
Green Island Cements ... 32 b.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. ... 1/10 5/16
Do demand ... 1/10 1/16
Do 4 months sight ... 1/10 9/16
France—Bank T.T. ... 2/33
America—Bank T.T. ... 4/5
Germany—Bank T.T. ... 1/80
India T.T. ... 1/134
Do demand ... 1/138
Shanghai—Bank T.T. ... 7/1
Japan—Bank T.T. ... 9/1
Singapore—Bank T.T. ... Nominal
Java—Bank T.T. ... 1/128
Buying.
4 months sight L/C ... 1/10 11/16
6 months sight L/C ... 1/10 13/16
30 days sight San Francisco & New York ... 45
4 months sight do ... 46 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne ... 2/37
4 months sight France ... 2/37
6 months sight ... 2/39
4 months sight Germany ... 1/94
Bar Silver ... 26 13/16
Bank of England rate ... 2 %

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follows—
Per chest
Malwa New ... 1,100/1,140
Old ... 1,170/1,240
Older ... 1,260/1,300
Patna New ... 1,100/1,140
Patna Old ... 1,170/1,240
Patna Paper ... 850/940

A TIENTSIN telegram of the 3rd November says that the French Minister at Peking has demanded the Waiwup to indemnify the Catholic priests who had been robbed at Kachow, of Kwangtung province, on two different occasions. The Waiwup has wired to the authorities at Kwangtung asking if they have anything to say against the demand.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Reub Australian Mining Co., it is said, intend re-opening the stops shaft near Bukit Hitam in the near future.

The Korean Foreign Office has instructed the Kamins of all open ports to don European costume before the 20th inst.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has confirmed the appointment of Mr. William Russell to be second assistant Government marine surveyor.

Mr. W. R. McD. Parr, arrived by the ss *Laitung* from Latus, to took up his appointment as acting Commissioner of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

H.E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the King, to the Ordinance to give effect to Article VIII of the Brussels Sugar Convention, 1903.

THERE is a vacancy for an emigration interpreter and clerk in the Registrar General's office. The salary attached to the post is \$720 a year, rising by biennial increments of \$60 to \$1,200.

The crew of the destroyer *Resistless*, which was captured in Chefoo harbour, left Chefoo for Shanghai on 1st inst. and will be detained with the crews of the *Arcturion* and *Mandjour*.

It is reported at Kweilin that the Kwangsi rebels, assisted by other rebels from Yunnan, have captured Hoshichow, the sub-prefect is missing. Hoshichow is under Chingyuanfu, 250 Chinese li north-west of it.

THE age at which children of Chinese parents may be admitted into the Philippine Islands has been settled by Vice-governor Ide, secretary of finance and justice. The age limit has been established at twenty-one years.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Dr. A. Renie, M.B., to be a member of the Medical Board under section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, and to serve as secretary in place of Dr. F. O. Stedman, resigned.

HAVING recovered from his late severe indisposition, Mr. H. J. Compitz resumed his seat to-day at the Magistracy, relieving Mr. Hazeland, who, in turn, relieved Mr. Kemp, the latter reverting to his substantive appointment as Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court.

AT a regular meeting of the Ararat Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 264, E.C. held at the Freemasons' Hall, Z-land Street, on Thursday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year—Bro. F. W. Edwards, W.C.B., Bro. J. J. Sullivan, Treasurer, and Bro. J. Vanstone, Tyler.

THE s.s. *Indravelli* left on Friday for Shanghai on her final trip before taking up her run on the South African coasts emigration service. On her return to Hongkong she will be fitted up on the same lines as the other vessels on the run, at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at Kowloon.

It is stated that Dr. F. H. Swan, captain of the Kowloon Cricket Club, has seen the Hon. P. N. H. Jones, Director of Public Works, regarding the allotment of a cricket ground for the new club, at King's Park, Kowloon. The D. P. W. kindly gave Dr. Swan the option of two pieces.

IN honour of the King's birthday, H.M.S. *Vengeance* was illuminated on Wednesday from stem to stern, and from truck to water line. As she lay in the harbour outlined in myriads of lights she presented a beautiful sight, and attracted a large throng of sight-seers on to Praya Central, Blake Pier being crowded.

INSPECTOR Dimond prosecuted three men for trespassing into the servants' quarters of the residence of Mr. R. J. Grist at the Peak yesterday. Mr. Grist appeared and testified to the trespass. Six each. At the same time two of the men were found in illicit possession of opium and fined another \$10 and \$15 respectively.

DURING the hearing of the contraband case on Monday at the Supreme Court, reported fully elsewhere, the Hon. W. R. Collyer, Attorney General of the Straits Settlements, and M. Liebert, the French Consul General here, occupied seats on the Bench, on either side of the Chief Justice, and manifested great interest in the proceedings.

AN alarm of fire was turned in to the Central Fire Brigade Station, from 25 Lower Castle Road, at 6.30 p.m. last night. Chief Inspector Baker turned out and repaid to the spot with necessary fire-fighting appliances, when they learned that the chimney of the house had caught fire, but had been promptly extinguished by the inmates. No damage.

UPON the approach of the cold weather, the punkahs at Wellington Barracks were taken down, and a Chinese coolie employed in their removal helped himself to all the pulling ropes. "Six weeks," said Mr. Hazeland this morning. The mystery was how the man got away with such a quantity of rope which it required a coolie's bamboo pole to carry away.

IT is notified in the *Government Gazette* that all statutory declarations which, since the 4th day of September, 1893, have been, and which shall hereafter be made under or in pursuance of Form No. 3 in the schedule to the Statutory Declarations Ordinance, 1893, shall be exempted from liability to bear any stamp duty under any Ordinance for the time being in force in this Colony.

YUAN Tsoai of Shanghai has made a selection of about sixty of the best members, physically, of the Hu Chun, or Garrison, of Shanghai city for the purpose of forming them into the nucleus of a Military Police Force for the native city and district of Shanghai. These men will first be trained in a Military Police School which has been lately established on the Japanese model. The increase of brigandage and the audacity of gangs of desperadoes in robbing incidences within the city walls has been the cause of stirring up the local native authorities, who were first brought to a sense of their responsibilities by H. E. Governor Tuan Fung, when the latter took over his post in Pootow, a few months ago.

THROUGH the Norwegian steamer *Spir* was going through the South Channel, Singapore, on the 1st inst. her steering gear broke down, and the pilot at once caused the anchor to be let go. The vessel swung round and her stern fouled the buoy on the Tambora Reef dragging it into the centre of the South Channel. The buoy was readjusted by the Marine Department the following day.

ON Sunday night the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral was gay with visitors, lanterns, hunting, attractively laid out stalls, and music, the occasion being the annual *frasco* and bazaar in aid of the funds of the orphanages of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Many and varied were the articles displayed to net the dollars and cents, and from the start a brisk business appeared to be doing.

A CHINAMAN was found at Aberdeen in unlawful possession of three swords, and two "fighting irons," by Inspector Williamson yesterday. The man said they did not belong to him, he was merely taking care of them for another man who had gone to the country, and whom he could produce. Ah Ping, the accused, was discharged with a caution, by Mr. Hazeland, but the arms were ordered to be confiscated.

A TIENTSIN dispatch, states that under recommendation of Viceroy Yuan Shih-K'ai the Waiwup will appoint Tsoai Liu Yuk-lin, cheater of the Order of Leopold, to be Chinese consul-general at Johannesburg, in view of the large number of Chinese labourers in the Rand. Liu Tsoai is also a returned American student, and in 1902 was Chinese Charge d'affaires at Brussels, Belgium, where he was a great favourite with King Leopold.

A CANTON dispatch states that a brigade of government troops which went to recapture the city of Hoshichow, near Liuchow, taken three weeks ago by the insurgents, after three days' incessant fighting, finally succeeded on the 28th ultimo in defeating the insurgents and retaking the city of Hoshichow. Both sides suffered largely in casualties. The insurgents are reported to have been scattered and the majority have fled into the hills.

IT is learned that a movement is on foot to establish a line of steamers between Australia and Honolulu, with Manila as a port of call. The proposed service will be a monthly one from Fremantle, Western Australia, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hongkong and Manila. From Manila the home run is in the midst of the mining country of Western Australia. It is understood that at the Honolulu and the American Trading Company is behind the scheme.

CHANG Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hukwang, has entered into an agreement with the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe to build six light draft river gunboats each with 13 knots speed, at 455,000 yen and also for second class torpedo boats with a speed of 23 knots at 3,900,000 yen paying 500,000 yen in advance. The ships have to be handed over to the Chinese authorities at Kobe within 26 months from the date of contract which was signed on the 24th October—*Sinwanpao*.

THE Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council—Ordinance No. 15 of 1904—The Imbecile Persons Introduction Ordinance, 1904; and Ordinance No. 16 of 1904—To enable "The Trustees of John's Cathedral Church in Hongkong" to hold and deal with property for the purpose of promoting the work of the Church of England in Hongkong and China.

CAPTAIN Tudor of H.M.S. *Cressy*, which arrived at Singapore from Hongkong on the 2nd inst., reports that on Oct. 31 in Lat. 9 deg. 23 min. N. Long. 109 deg. 24 min. E. the cruiser fell in with a Malay prau which signalled for help. The *Cressy* bore down on the vessel and found her damaged and unseaworthy. The crew and passengers, who included a woman, were taken on board the *Cressy*, and as the prau was a danger to navigation Captain Tudor had her blown up with gun cotton.

AT the Civil Summary Court, on Monday before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, (Puisne Judge) a ship's steward named Chan So, at present residing at 187 Lyndhurst Terrace, sued Captain A. Casey of the s.s. *Chong Kong* for the recovery of \$167.47 being the amount due for provisions alleged to have been supplied to the vessel in question. Mr. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) appeared for the defendant, but there being no appearance on the part of the claimant, judgment was entered for defendant with costs.

WITH regard to the recent execution of three Korean coolies the Home Office has, through the Foreign Office, lodged a protest with the Japanese Legation. In the first place the Home Office protests against three Koreans being killed without the proper authorities having been consulted or even notified that the execution was to take place. Further, after suggesting that the Koreans sinned through ignorance, he requests that the Korean authorities be afforded an opportunity of investigating the case before the Japanese again take the law into their own hands.—*Korea Daily News*.

"I'm an honest, truthful man from Glasgow," said a cannie Scott, when charged with assaulting an Indian Policeman in the execution of his duty; "and if any blackman lays his hands on me ain't I to lay mine on him?" It appears that our friend from Nor h Britain, being mindful of the value of the bamboo, elected to take a trip in the Star Ferry's boat to Kowloon, without paying for it, but the conductor elected differently, and as the canny one would neither pay nor get out, a policeman was called, an Indian constable, to whom he was given in charge. Upon attempting to arrest the man the constable received a knock down blow on the jaw, and Sandy is regretting that he gave up a comfortable job at home to come to such a country as this?

WE (*Bangkok Times*) are informed that advices from America have been received by Dr. H. Adamson confirming the shipment to him of the latest improved rice harvesting and binding machinery which is being brought out to the solicitation of some large rice growers in Siam who, at larger areas of rice are planted, find the labour problem an increasing difficulty. 100,000 acres of rice in Texas was harvested entirely by this machinery last year; also a very large area in the Philippines where it was a complete success. One machine can be made to cut and harvest twenty acres daily, thus doing the work of many men. If it can be used in Siam it will enable the cannie to be gathered quickly on large tracts of paddy land, and will also make it profitable to plant larger areas, which will certainly be a good thing for the country.

NOTICE is given in the *Gazette* that the Secretary of State for India in Council proposes to make alterations in the regulations for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India. For the regulation which at present stands as follows:—"That he had attained the age of twenty-one, and had not attained the age of twenty-three, on the first day of the year in which the examination is held." It is proposed to substitute the following, "That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four, on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held." It is intended that the changes should come into force for the open competitive examination of 1906 and subsequent years.

THE following is stated to be a translation of the notice issued at Harbin by Viceroy Alexieff:—"In compliance with my request, the Tsar has relieved me of the office of Commander of the military forces in the Far East, and on the 23rd inst. appointed General Kuropatkin the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies in Manchuria. I, however, have been ordered to retain the post of Viceroy as heretofore. The Tsar has been pleased to appreciate my past services in organising and commanding the land forces in the Far East. The arduous duties discharged by the officers and men at the front are duly appreciated by me, and I trust that our forces will speedily secure a crushing victory over the enemy in order to maintain the honour of the Tsar and the State."

THE following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st ult., as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are published in the *Gazette*.

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	\$3,619,177	\$2,300,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	11,538,202	7,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited,	403,724	150,000
Total,	\$15,561,103	\$9,450,000

THE *Sinwanpao* states that Messrs. L. Spitzel & Co., of Shanghai, have sent in a proposal to the Chinese authorities that the said company will undertake to raise a loan amounting to five million taels in order to establish an arsenal for the Chinese Government for manufacturing rifles, guns, and ammunitions with the most modern machinery. Again the same foreign firm has stated that as the firm has a stock of Mauser rifles of the most modern type of German make if any of the provincial government wishes to buy the same the firm can supply the same within seven weeks. The loan can be arranged at six per cent. interest per annum without any other conditions. However, the Chinese authorities are not taking the proposal as the same is too good and the proposal is very suspicious.

A LOST meal was the subject of a case before Mr. Kemp this morning. The evidence adduced in the case was to the effect that a few months ago a Chinaman purchased a kitten to fatten up for a feast. Yesterday morning the cat having acquired a weight of 8 lbs., the Chinaman began to prepare for his feast. But to his consternation the *piece de resistance* was missing. His neighbours had cast longing eyes on the plump pussy, and finally annexed it for their own delectation. The owner, suspecting them, rushed round to their house and found the three men in the act of skinning the defunct feline, which they had hoped to enjoy as an excellent roast. Poor disappointed John wept and gnashed his teeth, until the police came, and the three intending diners were marched off to the lock-up, and charged with stealing the cat. The latter was produced in Court, and identified by the skin and weight, and the cat-natchers were sent to three weeks' hard labour. The cat weighed 8 lbs. and was valued at 80 cents per lb.

THE steamer *Mincohi*, which was wrecked in September in the Sea of Okhotsk, and whose crew were brought to Yokohama by H.M.S. *Albatross*, was not a blockade-runner at all. She was an American steamer of 1,892 tons, built at Sunderland in 1887, chartered by the Russian Government, and loaded at San Francisco under the eyes of the Japanese Consul there, with flour, provisions, stores, etc., for the various fur-hunting stations in and about Kamchatka, which are in a state of great destitution owing to the war. She had gone round distributing her cargo at the various stations and was returning with a load of furs, when by the ill-luck she struck on a small rock with only three fathoms on it at the mouth of the river Tigil, and broke in two. The crew gives 15 fathoms where she struck. Word was sent overland to the *Albatross*, the messenger taking 17 days to reach her, and Commander Nugent at once turned back and picked up the crew of 33 men, who had been on very short commons meanwhile.

THE Ministry of Finance is at last in a position to relieve the trade of the country of the nuisance of the round tical and to relegate that coin to its proper place as a curio. The *Bangkok Times* of 28th ult. says:—"The preamble to the notification which was issued yesterday demounting these coins, sufficiently explains the necessity for the measure. It sets forth that 'H. H. Prince Mahara Rajabharuthi, Minister of Finance, has received His Majesty's gracious commands to the effect that the continued use of the coin of the Realm, known as Bullet Ticals, is no longer expedient, by reason of the fact that they are of a form which lends itself easily to debasement and fraudulent imitation, thereby causing loss and inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Realm.' Only an expert can say whether a round tical is a good coin or not, and for that reason it afforded a considerable temptation and opportunity to coiners. For a year to come these coins will be received at the treasuries, the Paper Currency Office and the Custom House, and in that time the news of their demounting should have reached holders of the coin even in remote districts. The Minister of Finance is to be congratulated on the step now taken."

Ships Passed The Canal.

Ontward—21st October—*Towram*, 25th October—*Kalibia*, 29th October—*Kiamun*, 1st November—*Glenash*, 3rd November—*Frederick*, 5th November—*Sophia*, 7th November—*Kinloch*, 9th November—*Willehad*, 11th November—*Maryna*, 13th November—*Stentor*, 15th November—*Sambha*, 17th November—*Tydam*, 19th November—*Glennara*, 21st November—*Nippon*, 23rd November—*Lowther*, 25th November—*Bowditch*, 27th November—*Austral*, 29th November.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office and on the M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.

Blake Pier.

Post Office.

Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards, daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with Remarks, Weather forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road, and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. C. FRICK.

Acting Director.

(Hongkong Observatory, 12th January, 1904.)

Vessels in Port.

STRANERS.

Agincourt, Br. s.s., 2,770, Warrup, 3rd Oct.—Hainan 1st Oct. Ballast—Order.
Arundel, Br. s.s., 2,103, Wm. Kinley, 8th Nov.—Penzance, Wales 22nd Sept., Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Ascor, Br. s.s., 2,785, C. E. Cox, 7th Nov.—Durban 27th Sept., Ballast—L. & Co.
Candia, Br. s.s., 4,195, E. S. Baker, 11th Nov.—Aden 23rd Sept., and London 1st Oct. Gen.—F. & O. S. N. Co.
Castor, Nor. s.s., 774, John Marten, 2nd Nov.—Cardiff 10th Sept., Coal.—Order.
Crusader, Br. s.s., 2,744, F. Brown, 9th Nov.—Mol 4th Nov., Coal.—M. B. K.
Edendale, Br. s.s., 717, Moss, 4th Nov.—Saigon 28th Oct., Rice.—Master.
Elax, Br. s.s., 1,654, E. S. Baker, 6th Nov.—Palambang 29th Oct., Kerosine Oil.—Order.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, R. Archibald, 2nd Oct.—Vancouver, (B.C.) 3rd Oct., and Shanghai 23rd, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fusang, Br. s.s., 1,410, T. Mitchell, 11th Nov.—Nagasaki 7th Nov., Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Ganges, Br. s.s., 2,271, Schlad, 8th Nov.—Cardiff 22nd Sept., Coal.—D. & Co. Ltd.
Glengyle, Br. s.s., 3,566, W. H. Larkins, 11th Nov.—Rangoon and Singapore 5th Nov., Gen.—Seang Tak Hong.
Hailong, Br. s.s., 723, W. Passmore, 12th Nov.—Tamsui and Amoy 11th Nov., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Halban, Dut. s.s., 395, J. Steendam, 7th Nov.—Amoy 6th Nov., Ballast.—K. & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 728, P. Merles, 12th Nov.—Haiphong and Saigon 11th Nov., Rice and Gen.—A. R. M.
Keongwa, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Millermann, 8th Nov.—Bangkok 1st Nov., Rice and Teak-logs.—M. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,551, J. B. Jackson, 2nd Nov.—Saigon 28th Oct., Meal.—Chinese.
Laisang, Br. s.s., 3,450, E. J. Todd, 8th Nov.—Calcutta 22nd Oct., Penang and Singapore 1st Nov., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loongmoon, Gen. s.s., 1,245, F. Kalkonen, 5th Nov.—Canton 4th Nov., Gen.—S. & Co.
Madeleine, Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,020, L. Gierken, 4th Nov.—Bangkok 28th Oct., Rice and Teakwood.—B. & S.
Mauyang, Br. s.s., 1,644, S. J. Payne, 8th Nov.—Sandakan 2nd Nov., Timber.—J. M. & Co.
Veeol, Ch. s.s., 1,321, J. Whitehead, 12th Nov.—Shanghai 9th Nov., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Onda, Br. s.s., 3,310, Robinson, 12th Nov.—Rangoon and Singapore 27th Oct., Rice.—J. M. & Co.
Pai Chan, Ger. s.s., 1,799, Lemcke, 9th Nov.—Cardiff 14th Sept., and Carabunan 25th Oct.—J. & Co.
Penakota, Br. s.s., 2,808, C